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The Week in Focus

Czechs Standing Firm Snags in Negotiations

Czechoslovakia under the Government of Premier Milan Hodza laid itself upon the auction block. Then popular indignation overthrew this Government and raised the nation to reassert, alone if necessary, its rights against an insistent and expansive Reich.

Mobilized, the Czechs stand ready. France has called up reserves. A German ultimatum expiring Oct. 1 is intimated by Premier Mussolini.

The drift of German demands aroused misgivings as the week unrolled. Not only the Sudeten regions were to be chopped off and added to Germany. Reichsführer Hitler sat at home and, according to German sources, raised his price with every hour of delay as the Prime Minister of mighty Britain came to him.

One stark fear—that of general war—had driven the democracies into the position of diplomatic sellers in the auction where Czechoslovakia stood as the victim, while Germany regulated the bidding.

* * *

Prime Minister Chamberlain flew again to Germany, this time to Godesberg overlooking the Rhine.

Last week's relief over the apparent staving off of war gave way to a wider recognition that retreat before demands such as those being made by Germany must some day lead to a stand, or to disaster. The Sudeten lands never have belonged to Germany. They once were held by Austria. Germans for generations have settled in the Sudeten areas; now the blood tie of National Socialism is used as an argument for annexing the territory.

If race and blood are to become accepted standards for dismembering nations, the Poles, Magyars, Ruthenians and other minorities in Czechoslovakia logically can ask as much as the Sudetens receive. Poles and Magyars urged this logic during the week. They appeared to have German support in it.

* * *

To Be, or Not to Be

Czechoslovakia found itself walking straight toward national extinction. Loss of the Sudeten regions would lop off the mountain chain and fortifications of westward defence. Forts built by Czechs with French and British money would be turned against a defenseless nation.

* * *

Economically, the balance would be broken between an industrialized western region and a forest-farming region to the east. The truncated Czechoslovakia would depend upon Germany for its bread and breath.

The Hodza Government knew all this, and held out as long as it could against British and French pressure. Bowing, it kept on bowing right out of office. An aroused and patriotic public brought in a new Government, headed by a Czech military hero, Gen. Jan Syrovy of Siberian fame. The new Cabinet includes another soldier, Gen. Frantisek Nosal. President Beneš summoned it as a Government of national solidarity to satisfy popular indignation against the "Cabinet of Capitulation."

* * *

A determined Czechoslovakia, bent on going down fighting, might still upset the carefully laid compromises of Chamberlain and Hitler. Considerations for British or French life and property could hardly keep the Czechs from fighting.

* * *

British Demands

At Godesberg, Mr. Chamberlain met Herr Hitler on Thursday for a long conversation. Later they sent letters back and forth across the Rhine.

The bargaining stage of negotiations indicated that Britain also had demands. Willing to concede the Reich's main contentions, Britain is understood to have insisted upon proofs of Germany's intentions.

Specific points were thought to be cessation of the anti-Czech campaign in the German press, immediate demobilization of German Army reservists, and German cooperation in a new non-aggression agreements among Britain, France, Germany, and Italy.

In France, dissatisfaction over anything that would remove Czechoslovakia from the map became vocal.

Added to the stiffening of Czech attitudes, these British and French moves modified last week's appearance of a complete surrender to German demands.

* * *

Duce Backs Hitler

Italian diplomacy waits until the winning side is indicated as between Europe's northern blocs of nations, before plunging in. Hitler's rising star has attracted Italy for three years, but close observers were not sure whether Mussolini would prefer defeat with Germany to victory with Britain and France.

On the Sudeten issue, Mussolini

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

U. S. Must Aid Private Trade, Hillman Holds

Business no longer able to supply jobs for all without help, labor leader declares.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—The time has come when the Federal Administration must take a hand in supporting private business and initiative, in the opinion of Sidney H. Hillman, President of the powerful Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union. In an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Hillman asserted it was no longer possible to return to the old pre-depression system, where businesses could carry the load of employing the nation's workers without assistance from the Federal Government.

With an unemployment problem of vast proportions, which the labor leader held has apparently become a permanent part of the American scene, Washington must aid business as a form of social security for the nation. Mr. Hillman scored as "wishful thinking" any talk of returning to the prosperity of the late 1920's, adding that even in those so-called "happy days" there were vast numbers of persons unable to share in the riches that were making the American standard of living a byword throughout the world.

At the same time Mr. Hillman cautioned against dangerous experiments. What was needed, he held, was not cure-alls nor short-cuts to economic stability, but careful study and a remedying of the economic system's shortcomings.

Purchases of Clothing

Referring to the program which he had suggested to Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, whereby the Federal Government purchased surplus garment stocks from manufacturers and distributed them to relief recipients, Mr. Hillman termed it eminently successful, adding that it had saved many small manufacturers from possible liquidation through a lack of markets for their goods. This, in turn, is estimated to have saved the jobs of from 15,000 to 20,000 clothing workers.

Mr. Hillman refused to estimate the amount of re-employment that had come through the removal of the surplus stocks from retail shelves, but said that in some spots many workers had returned to their jobs because of it. A major result of the program, he said, was to provide persons on relief with better clothing than they would otherwise have and at a considerable saving for the taxpayer.

Despite the apparent success of the buying-distributing program, Mr. Hillman did not regard it as a cure-all or panacea. If tried on a nationwide scale, it might be one of the means whereby Washington could keep American business on a sound basis, he said, but any such decision should be preceded by long and careful study. He held that it might be well worthwhile if such a study were made.

Buying Surpluses Helps

With the nation already spending vast sums of money upon relief, both directly and through the WPA, it might be wise, he suggested, to set aside part of the funds spent upon WPA and use them in the purchase of surplus commodities. This, Mr. Hillman held, would have the doubly salutary effect of distributing necessities among those who need them, but are too poor to afford them, and of supporting industry, thereby keeping jobs open and sustaining purchasing power.

Mr. Hillman, who as Vice-President of the Committee for Industrial Organization is known as a strong supporter of the New Deal, said he did not agree with programs of production curtailment, either in industry or in agriculture. He held that in times of poverty such as these one should not talk of restriction, but rather of means of distributing production among those who need it.

He suggested that Washington, instead of limiting farm production, might study the possibility of purchasing surplus stocks and distributing them among the nation's underfed. He acknowledged that many persons would object to this as putting the Government too directly into business. He asserted, however, that such might have to be the answer and that some checks might be devised to make sure that it was not abused.

Program Successful

WPA officials of New York City agreed with Mr. Hillman that the purchase-distribution program has been a successful one from the point of view of aiding the garment manufacturers.

So far the program, which is under the joint direction of the WPA and the procurement division of the United States Treasury, is about two-thirds complete. Of the $15,000,000 allotted to it by federal authorities, $9,500,000 has already been spent.

Though New York City is the nation's garment-manufacturing headquarters, purchases were not limited to this city.

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Flood Control Plans; New England Digs Out

Federal control versus States' rights is big stumbling block for New England.

U. S., State and private resources take up job of rehabilitation as crest is passed.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Cheered by successful efforts to prevent fatalities and save property along the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers, and with flood waters rapidly dropping, New England today accelerated its enormous flood relief and hurricane clean-up work.

Today's summary is that the crest of the Connecticut has passed Hartford after reaching a maximum height of 35 feet 10 inches at 9 p. m. yesterday. This was the second highest level in 300 years, but was nearly two feet under the high mark of the 1936 flood.

Extended efforts of WPA, CCC and city workers late yesterday in piling sandbags along the dikes in Hartford proved successful. No fatalities due to the flood were reported in the city, but considerable property damage in low lying sections was being assessed this morning. First reports were that it might total several hundred thousand dollars.

The Merrimack which passed its crest yesterday left no reported fatalities in its wake, but Col. John J. McDonough, Massachusetts WPA Director today sought a $15,000,000 Works Progress grant for restoration of roads, schools, and other public buildings in Lowell, Lawrence, and Haverhill.

This amount, of course, would not include the total damage to the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Will New England's new floods be sweeping enough to wash away the States' rights controversy that has long delayed construction of control dams and levees along the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers?

Disagreement between President Roosevelt and New England officials is the cause of the long and disastrous delay in beginning the elaborate flood-control works for the New England region that were planned at the time of the 1936 floods.

Skeptical persons here have been predicting all along that it would "take another flood to end that deadlock." Now is has come. And with it renewed demands for action.

At present, the Roosevelt Administration appears to have the upper hand. It succeeded in getting through Congress in the closing days last June a new law making flood control a 100 per cent Federal matter, even authorizing the Government at Washington to take land in a State without the State's consent.

Army engineers testified at the hearings on the flood-control bill that more Federal initiative was needed because most communities threatened by floods were unable to

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'Alien Imperialism' Assailed At Peace Parley in Mexico

International Congress Against War and Fascism

First of Two Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The ideals and actions of the New World presented a vivid contrast with those of the Old World during the tense three days of Sept. 10-12 when Europe was poised on the brink of war and in Mexico City an International Congress Against War and Fascism was held. The Congress, held immediately after the Latin American Labor Congress, was attended by delegates from many countries who had come for both meetings.

The chief discussions at the Anti-War Congress favored aiding Loyalist Spain and denounced Fascism and "foreign imperialism." The last subject led, on the final day of the Congress, to verbal outbreaks against the United States and Great Britain and revealed the growing anti-American feeling here which is causing grave concern.

The anti-American, anti-British temper was set, however, on the opening day of the Congress by President Cardenas who took advantage of the anti-war meeting to speak both for peace and against "powerful nations" exerting diplomatic pressure upon Mexico. Although he did not mention the governments by name it was obvious that he was referring to the United States and Great Britain who have exerted diplomatic pressure upon Mexico for payment of compensation for expropriated agrarian lands and oil properties.

The desire for control of rich zones in countries classified as inferior, he said, has "reached such a degree of moral degradation that even dilomacy has been converted into a protector of privileged concessions owned by undesirable investors and into a menace to the free existence of weak nations. They do not hesitate to pass from financial war to armed force and destruction, since capitalism is a perpetual mocker of human ideals."

"It is certain," he continued, "that labor will analyze and condemn the use of secret diplomacy for the partitioning of world markets among speculators. Labor, allied with the national armies as dual representatives of the people, should resist the economically powerful countries which have assumed the right to act as arbiters of the inviolability of a free people. It should oppose the strong governments which pass from diplomatic to economic war and war of aggression in moments of convenience rather than justice.

"I refer," said President Cardenas, "to the international theory (up-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

President Set To Battle For Reorganization

Brownlow and Merriam who outlined original plan called to White House for conference.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—President Roosevelt has not dropped his fight to reorganize the Federal Government.

This comprises one of the biggest battles ever fought by the New Deal, and ended last session in an humiliating check to the Administration. Yesterday a brief White House announcement made clear that Mr. Roosevelt has no intention of letting the matter rest. As a matter of fact, the Administration never has abandoned the fight, and the latest event might be called the start of the second battle in the same campaign.

At the White House Stephen Early, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary, announced the visitors the President would see were Louis Brownlow and Charles E. Merriam, authors of the original reorganization outline which was shelved when the House finally voted April 8 to recommit the Senate reorganization bill, 204 to 196, after a turbulent nationwide discussion. Mr. Early stated there would be a general discussion of the whole subject. Plans for the discussion have been pending for some time, Mr. Early explained.

Conference Cancelled

Mr. Early met with the press because of the last-minute cancellation of Mr. Roosevelt's customary Friday morning conference due to a cold. Mr. Roosevelt has been seeing a reduced number of visitors for the past six days The Brownlow-Merriam conference was held however, Bernard Baruch lunched with the President, and the usual Cabinet meeting was held.

Coinciding with news of the plans for reorganization came Mr. Early's announcement that Preston Delano of Fairhaven, Mass., Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, had been named Comptroller of the Currency.

The job has been vacant for some time. Mr. Early explained it had been held open for J. F. T. O'Connor who resigned to make the unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic governorship nomination in California, and who told the President two days ago he did not want to re-enter Federal service.

Mr. Delano, a distant relative of President Roosevelt, is expected to take office in the next 24 hours.

"Meanwhile, the reorganization efforts, which may affect the Comptroller of the Currency and similar offices are going ahead. It is recalled that a major feature of the plan was abolition of the financial office of Comptroller General, along with the General Accounting Office, transferring their functions to the Budget Bureau.

The reorganization fight may be one of the first to come up when Congress meets and may well be the test of Roosevelt strength after the November election.

Already the situation has changed with defeat this week of John O'Connor (D) of New York, Chair-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Czechoslovakia Mobilizes; More French Troops Called; New Concessions by Hitler?

Powers still hopeful of finding some way out in solving issue of Hitler's demands.

Two conflicting trends marked developments in the German-Czech crisis during the past 24 hours. On one hand Czechoslovakia ordered mobilization of its armed forces, and France, calling more reserves "covered" strategic points in a step which precedes full mobilization.

On the other hand there were evidences that the great powers have not completely abandoned Czechoslovakia. And there are unconfirmable reports that Herr Hitler's latest unpublished "demands" are actually conciliatory.

London hears its Prime Minister plead for stanchest efforts for peace as, returning from Godesberg, he says the situation is "not a complete breakdown." Observers find previous interpretations that the Czechs were being abandoned now seem to have been premature: Page 1.

Godesberg, attempting to assess the dramatic Hitler-Chamberlain conversations, feels that Hitler increased his demands: Page 2.

Berlin contributes an Associated Press dispatch, so far unconfirmed, saying the new Hitler demands are "conciliatory": Page 2.

Padua, Italy, however, hears Premier Mussolini indicate that Hitler has given an ultimatum to the Czechs, allowing them until Oct. 1 to comply. But the Duce gave no details: Page 2.

Prague, mobilizing its man power, hears statesmanlike exhortations from its leaders to retain sanity and order: Page 2.

Paris puts some 2,000,000 men under arms, calling more reserves in a "covering" order which leaves but one step to complete mobilization: Page 2.

Budapest, in the face of the new stiffening against dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, lessens propaganda for its minorities: Page 2.

Washington reports the U. S. Ambassador to Prague has recommended evacuation of all Americans. Page 1.

Wide World

Aviation Speeds Peace Mission

Premier Neville Chamberlain waves to crowds as he boards plane on one of his precedent-making calls on Reichsführer Hitler.

Hitler Expands Demands In New Note to Prague

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KÖNIGSWINTER, Germany, Sept. 24—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain flew back to London this morning with only one comforting thought—he had averted open warfare, even if only temporarily, between the aroused German and Czech war machines.

Mr. Chamberlain carried with him new German demands upon the Czechs, the nature of which has been carefully guarded, but which certainly must go beyond those previously accepted in Prague.

Because Britain and not Germany presented these demands they assume less of the appearance of an ultimatum and might make their acceptance in Prague more possible. Only by prolonged and intense diplomatic pressure was Mr. Chamberlain able to retain the role of mediator between Prague and Berlin.

It has been semi-officially learned that the German memorandum—still kept secret—was relayed to the Prague Government during the early morning despite extreme communication difficulties. The only official information was summed up in a polite communiqué issued both at Godesberg and across the Rhine at Petersberg, where Mr. Chamberlain had his headquarters. It said:

An Agreed Communiqué

"The talks held in a friendly spirit between the Führer and the Prime Minister were ended today with the handing over of a German note on the final German position in Sudetenland.

"The English Prime Minister has undertaken to hand over this memorandum to the Czech Government."

As he left the conference, the only statement made by the British Prime Minister was:

"I am communicating certain proposals to the Czechoslovak Government.

"I cannot say it is hopeless.

"It is up to them."

Later, a statement issued for Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"The communiqué issued last night was, of course, an agreed communiqué.

"I am not in a position now to add to it. I am returning to London, where I shall at once consult with my colleagues.

"During the next few days there is grave responsibility upon everyone concerned to consider very carefully the issues that are at stake.

"We must still make great efforts to save the peace of Europe."

Anglo-German 'Diplomatic Duel'

The 33 hours between 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon — when Mr. Chamberlain began his first conversation with Herr Hitler — and 1 o'clock Saturday morning when he concluded the second and final conversations were occupied by an intense Anglo-German diplomatic duel. Mr. Chamberlain single-mindedly concentrated his attention upon one goal—keeping the peace. Herr Hitler convinced his English visitor that he would be satisfied with nothing less than the destruction of an independent Czechoslovakia, and was ready to use his mobilized army machine for this purpose unless Czech surrender could be negotiated almost immediately.

It is apparent that at no point in the negotiations did Herr Hitler

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Peace Hinges on Hitler

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—Results of the Chamberlain-Hitler midnight encounter at Godesberg were laid before an emergency meeting of the British Cabinet today in an atmosphere which though extremely dark is not regarded as entirely without hope of peaceful solution.

Pending publication of the official statement, any speculation as to the nature of Herr Hitler's latest demands on Prague and the attitude of the British and French Governments thereto is strongly deprecated. But Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's own description of the situation as being "not a complete breakdown" is held to indicate that he himself does not feel that the prospects are overly encouraging.

The Prime Minister on his return made this statement before a microphone:

"My first duty, now that I have come back, is to report to the British and French Governments the result of my mission, and until I have done that it will be difficult for me to say anything about it.

"I will only say this: I trust that all concerned will continue their efforts to solve the Czechoslovak problem peacefully, because on that turns the peace of Europe in our time."

If Herr Hitler's demands are rejected, it is felt that only Herr Hitler himself can avert a complete catastrophe. Though nobody believes the German nation wants to fight on this issue, it is thought very doubtful whether at this late hour the people could call a halt. Nevertheless, some observers here believe that this possibility should not be entirely excluded.

Trying to Repair Breaches

Meanwhile, British diplomacy is busy trying to repair the breaches in the anti-German front which occurred after the French and British Cabinets forced Prague to agree to cession of the Sudentenlands to Germany. The Franco-British volteface was generally interpreted abroad as meaning that the two democracies were abandoning Czechoslovakia to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Intimate Message From the Country

An Expert on Fairs Finds the Fluff Candy That Once Tasted Like Nectar Now Is Like Hay Sprinkled With 'Barber's Delight'

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Minnesota State Fair, September, 1938

The "world's biggest state fair" and the world's smallest are really very much the same. I attended the world's biggest this week. "Even Californians admit that ours is the biggest," said my Minnesota guide, but I couldn't help thinking of many another fair, distant in miles and some years.

For, you see, I know about fairs. I was brought up on a steady autumnal diet of them. My father's job as a newspaperman took him to all of them in our part of Maine, and from the age of six or seven I was his eager apprentice. And then I vicariously—and laboriously—attended dozens of other fairs when, working after school on a local newspaper, I read endless lists of "premiums"—prize lists scrawled in hard pencil on cheap newsprint by country correspondents, and about as tough reading as you could imagine.

So, of course, it all came back when we strolled the other day through the grounds of Minnesota's tremendous fair. We passed splendid permanent buildings of exhibits, we saw prize crops that put the offerings of the scrabbly Maine soil to shame, we saw fatter cattle and heftier hogs, we saw bigger hot-dogs and dizzier midway shows. But it smelled the same.

I wonder if Robert P. Tristram Coffin, whose paeans of praise of Maine originate not many miles away, has yet chanted the glories of Sagadahoc County Fair, at Topsham? That was really my favorite fair, because not only would I attend in a quasi-journalistic capacity, but my uncle was secretary, and with my boy-cousin I enjoyed fabulous and unusual privileges. Topsham Fair was fine: its races were a little scrappier, its hot-dogs gamier, its smells more pungent, its weather a Maine October with air as fragrant as sweet cider-and-doughnuts.

There was the day we turned the crank that ran the machine that made the floss-candy. Got a cone of candy apiece, too, for turning the crank too many weary hours. Pomegranates and comb-honey never tasted sweeter, either. Alas, they had floss candy at the Minnesota Fair too. Booth after booth selling it, from sleek mechanical blowers, instead of the creaky little contraption that we turned. It still costs a nickel for a whole bale of the stuff. But it no longer tastes like nectar. It tastes like hay mixed with something the barber puts on your hair before you get a chance to stop him.

The Fatimas and Jo Jos

Such freaks they had at the Minnesota Fair; such incredibilities! But they held no illusion for one who at the age of eight would go and chat with the freaks themselves and penetrate the basis of their usually harmless racket.

And the rides! The Lindy-Loop. The Ride—ee—o. And that dreadful pendulum that turns a whole-boat-load of riders upside down! But I remember—I remember—when the merry-go-round run by Mr. Lambert was the height of Maine fair excitement, and he went to all the fairs, but—and this was most important—he lived near us and he would often give small boys free rides! Then came the days of the Ocean Wave—a merry-go-round that swayed up and down. That was the entering wedge. I think Mr. Lambert went back to carpentering.

Out in Minnesota they had a huge sausage-balloon anchored up in the sky, and airplanes came at night and drilled it with luminous bullets, and brought it to earth in a gory, too-vivid spectacle. But nobody was thrilled the way we were with ascensions of those old, smoke-filled balloons, or the perilous flights of the first barn-storming aviators in their chicken-coops.

Has anybody been more tense and excited than when he clung—with scores of other men and boys—to the ropes and skirts of a balloon gradually filling with smoke from a fire on the ground? And finally, when "Get Back" was yelled frenziedly, everybody let go, and the balloon whisked upward, the balloonist clinging to a little trapeze and dangling his legs and body in the air as he rose higher and higher, and finally went out of sight over the near horizon, to come down in some farmer's field over the hill?

Sisters Under the Skin

And this dirt track motor racing! Well, of course it doesn't imitate in the faintest degree the trot-and-pace days—the thrill of an eager horse spanking his way around a dirt track with a rubber-tired sulky whirring behind him, and the drivers maneuvering for even starts, and the finesse in boxing or passing other horses, and the yells and the dust and the $25 prizes. Long-shanked, bronzed traders and livery-stable men they were, who drove these horses, their bent shoulders and grizzled heads incongruously thrust into racing silks.

And what about today's gambling? What about the pari-mutuel windows, and the bingo games, and all the other ways to throw money away? Well, I remember when the chiefs of police would close every "game of chance" on the grounds, and "sports" had to go around back of the stables to place a bet on the races, and possibly one man out of 20 or more would be betting, and he'd better not tell his wife about it!

Now the ladies lead the way to the pari-mutuel windows and fill the stools at the bingo games. O tempora! O Mores! O State Fairs! You and the nation whose raw exuberance you typify may change in externals but underneath, well, underneath you are the same old peanut dust you always were. Bless you!

Erwin D. Canham

American Nationals Urged To Get Out of Danger Zones

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A request that Americans leave Czechoslovakia and a quickened pace in the Treasury's preparations to meet international financial problems which might ensue from a European war evidenced today the Administration's apprehension over the latest turn in the German-Czech crisis.

The State Department said that Wilbur J. Carr, Minister at Prague, had advised Americans to get out of Czechoslovakia immediately because "conditions were such that at any time it might become impossible for them to leave."

Department records list 5,190 Americans as residents in Czechoslovakia. Hundreds more may be there as tourists. At the State Department it was believed, however, that a considerable number had left since the war clouds began gathering.

Among Treasury developments were these:

1. It deposited $90,000,000 of gold certificates in three Federal Reserve Banks, marking the first time since April that any of its huge gold accumulation had been converted into cash. This served to increase the cash balance the Treasury will have available in the event a war demoralizes money markets temporarily.

2. Jacob Viner, University of Chicago economist who resigned recently as a Treasury aide, was recalled to advise on financial aspects of the European situation.

3. Archie Lochhead, manager of the Treasury's stabilization fund, and Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, financial attaché of the French Embassy, conferred for an hour. Mr. Lochhead directs this Country's actions under its 1936 agreement to co-operate with France, Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland in stabilizing world currencies.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet discussed the European situation late yesterday, but there was no public word as to the views exchanged.

Mr. Roosevelt also conferred during the day with Bernard Baruch, New York financier, who was Chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War. Asked later about reports he would head some new economic defense committee, Mr. Baruch said, "Those are matters for the President."

In the State Department, lights burned throughout the night.

Officials said that Americans in Czechoslovakia, being neutrals, could now leave Czechoslovakia across the German border, go to German or Netherlands ports and sail from there, but that if war came, that way of exit would be closed. They would then have to go out probably through Rumania, a long and arduous trip, possibly involving embarkation at a Black Sea port on small boats.

Warnings similar to those Mr. Carr issued have been given also in Berlin to Americans inquiring at the Consulate. They were couched, however, in less urgent tones.

Budapest Train Ready

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24 (AP)—The American Legation in Budapest had a train ready today to evacuate United States citizens in an emergency.

Set Clocks Back One Hour Tonight

A million Bostonians will gain a million hours of sleep tomorrow morning.

For clocks should be turned back one hour tonight. The 1938 daylight saving season exits at 2 a. m. tomorrow.

Railroad tables once more may be taken at face value. Timepieces at the destination of your journey will show the same time as the watch in your pocket, and schedules, upset for the past six months, will return to stability for the rest of the year.

There was some possibility daylight saving time would be retained in Massachusetts for a few days to facilitate relief work. The Governor's Council expected to consider the matter late today.

Hitler Expands Demands—Czech Cables Cut Off—New Moves Alarm Hungary

Peace Rests Upon Hitler, London Opinion Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

its fate and there was immediate staking out of claims by Poland and Hungary, based on this assumption.

But it is seen that this judgment was premature and there is some tendency in Warsaw and Budapest to adopt a more cautious policy, particularly as Moscow has warned the Poles that if they attempt to take Teschen they may have to reckon with Soviet mobilization. There is reason to believe that Rumania has similarly warned Hungary.

Yesterday Earl De La Warr, British delegate to the League, had talks at Geneva with Maxim Litvinoff and Nicholas P. Comnen, the Soviet and Rumanian Foreign Ministers, and it is understood he found them anxious to do all in their power to help Czechoslovakia, provided Britain and France do too.

Polish Situation Clouded

The situation of Poland is still somewhat obscure. Warsaw replied to Moscow's warning with blunt indication that the Teschen issue was none of its business. At the same time all reports from Polish sources tend to show that the Poles would be extremely loath to help Germany, especially if France and Britain were on the opposite side, though their dislike of Russia is only slightly less than their distrust of Germany.

Not to be forgotten at this critical time is the fact that the League Assembly is still in session and has provided Mr. Litvinoff with a useful forum from which to castigate secret diplomacy's handling of the present situation instead of bringing it frankly before the League.

Moreover though the sanctions article is no longer regarded as compulsory it is still optional and there is not the slightest doubt if worst happened next week smaller states would be invited to say what they felt they could safely do to prevent supplies reaching Germany through their territory.

The position of the Scandinavian States, the Netherlands, and Belgium is supremely important in this connection.

All of these States and indeed practically all of the League memberships are overwhelmingly on the side of Czechoslovakia.

British Fleet Goes North

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Britain sent its largest fleet in 15 years into northern waters today. Some 40 ships of the British home fleet put to sea suddenly from Invergordon, where it had arranged to attend Scots Highland games at Invergordon today.

Although the Admiralty held the fleet movement was "not an emergency measure," it put a large array of British warships in a strategic

Wide World Radiophoto

Sudeten Germans on Parade

An armed corps of Sudeten Germans are saluted by crowds as they march along the streets of Haslow, near Asch, in the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia.

Masaryk Tells Czech Aims To U.S. Listeners

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to Great Britain, told the United States last night that his people would defend their country "to their last breath."

"I tell you, Americans, our powder is dry," said the son of the founder of the Czech Republic in a transatlantic radiocast from London.

"Mr. Chamberlain is again visiting Herr Hitler," he said, "and at this moment he is being handed a memorandum containing Mr. Hitler's considered and final opinion of the Sudeten German question.

"What the memorandum contains I have no idea. . . . We shall study Mr. Hitler's proposal with good will and that same conciliation which made us swallow many little pills and bitter pills in the last few days.

"But I solemnly declare that we shall not give in on the fundamental issues. We believe in democracy, humanitarianism, freedom of religion and speech, and the importance of the individual. . . .

"Our German minority," he continued, "was treated better than any other in Europe and if it had not been for the shocking propaganda from across the border, we and our Sudeten Germans . . . would have settled our differences with dignity and without bloodshed."

The Czechslovak Nation, he declared, is united around the grave of Thomas Masaryk, his father, "firmly resolved to safeguard the principles he laid down for us."

"We shall defend it to our last breath," Mr. Masarky declared, closing his address with a greeting in his own language to Czechoslovaks in America.

Hitler Note 'Conciliatory,' Berlin Informant Declares

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, Sept. 24—A man who saw a copy of Adolf Hitler's memorandum to Prime Minister Chamberlain said today it was conciliatory in tone and gave a basis for peaceful solution.

This informant said Herr Hitler in no way included Polish and Hungarian demands on Czechoslovakia in the memorandum, given to Mr. Chamberlain at Godesberg as Germany's final stand on the Czechoslovak question.

The informant said the chief credit for getting Herr Hitler to moderate his demands belonged to Ernst von Weiszaecker, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Eight days, the informant said, are envisaged for a peaceful handing over of the Sudeten territory to Germany.

The informant said he was pledged on oath not to give this correspondent direct quotations from the text of the memorandum.

Herr Hitler's demands, he said, were even less than those made at the meeting of Hitler and Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden, Sept. 15.

Meanwhile, a semi-official press release observed that Herr Hitler in the memorandum, once more put Germany's demands in the most precise terms possible and in such a manner that it was apparent Germany did everything possible to bring about a peaceful solution.

Herr Hitler's memorandum, the press release continued, contained suggestions for carrying out what already has been conceded to Germany by Britain and France and what was accepted by the Czechoslovak Government of Milan Hodza before its resignation.

Herr Hitler's memorandum, however, was said to be positively Germany's last offer to Czechoslovakia.

If the Czechoslovaks now decline, the press release said, they would carry the responsibility for all that might follow.

If the Czechs agree, peace would be preserved, it stated.

Reich Ultimatum to Prague To Expire Oct. 1, Duce Says

PADUA, Italy, Sept. 24 (AP)—Premier Mussolini indicated today that Germany had served a six-day ultimatum on Czechoslovakia, expiring Oct. 1.

Signor Mussolini in a speech here did not detail the terms of the German demand. But he cautioned his Fascist followers to be ready for war.

It would be a "very grave error," he said, if the "patient attitude of Germany should be interpreted falsely," indicating that Reichsführer Hitler could not be expected to take fright.

"Supreme Moderation"

Signor Mussolini declared Berlin had manifested "supreme moderation."

He said: "Germany has sent requests to Prague and has given until Oct. 1 for a reply. There are, therefore, exactly six days for the Prague Government to resume again a way of sanity, for it would be truly absurd and even criminal that Europe's millions should be hurled against one another, simply to maintain the feudal lordship of Beneš (President of Czechoslovakia).

"We know the democratic regimes fear responsibilities because each is trying to unload it on the Opposition Party or on his neighbor," the Duce declared.

"In the so-called totalitarian regime this shifting of responsibility is impossible. The problem now placed before the consciences of the peoples must be settled in integral and definitive maneuver.

"There is time for this solution."

Signor Mussolini continued, "and if the conflict must nevertheless break out there is a possibility of localizing it.

"But it happens in these days that more or less influential parties and tendencies in western countries contend that this is the opportune moment to take a stand and settle accounts with the totalitarian states.

Two Countries United

"In this case these parties and tendencies will find themselves confronted by two countries, but the two countries will form a single bloc.

"And if in Italy there should be some of those whom I call men who stand perennially behind shutters—those whom I call morally bourgeois—I declare they immediately will be placed hors de combat."

"I know all of you are ready for any eventuality," he shouted in a speech before 300,000 Fascist Blackshirts.

When his Legions roared back their approval, Signor Mussolini concluded "this reply of yours, this oceanic cry, has been heard at this moment by the world."

Signor Mussolini, taking a pessimistic view of the European crisis, declared Czechoslovakia's new military Premier, Jan Syrovy, is "too great a friend of Moscow."

The Premier visited this university town in a resumption of his tour of Venetian Provinces. The tour began Sept. 18 at Trieste, where he declared a decision had been made as to where Italian sympathies lay and praised Germany, his anti-Communist ally.

Prague Isolated as Crisis Jams Communication System

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Czechoslovakia was cut off from telephone and cable communication today as the war crisis jammed the vast European communication network almost to the breaking point.

Cables to Prague have been unreliable, slow, and under strict censorship all week, and just before midnight telephone lines were broken after the Czech General mobilization order was issued. There was no indication when they would be restored.

The London-Prague telephone line has been overloaded for several weeks with official calls, resulting in infrequent direct connections for ordinary calls.

The Associated Press was forced to telephone from London to Berlin or London to Budapest for relay to Prague in 80 per cent of the cases.

A statement issued by Czechoslovak official sources on Sept. 23 said there was intensified activity by Sudeten Germans along the Czechoslovak-German border, with clashes resulting in some casualties.

SEIDENBERG, Germany, Sept. 24 (AP)—Railway communication between Germany and Czechoslovakia by way of Seidenberg and Ebersdorf was discontinued today.

Czechoslovak railway officials residing on German soil left during the night after tearing up the tracks linking the two countries.

Early this morning some 40 shots were exchanged between Czechoslovak frontier guards at Ebersdorf and Sudeten "Free Corps" members at Seidenberg. Border skirmishes were reported near Mülbach.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 24 (AP)—Martial law was invoked in Kaplitz where tension mounted following the killing of an officer in disorders at near-by Brannau. Seventeen cities are now under military control.

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Czech Premier Enthuses Republic

French to help Czechs in case of aggression without provocation on their part.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 24—France today redoubled its diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Czechoslovakian problem, and at the same time took further far-reaching military precautions in preparation for any emergency.

Premier Edouard Daladier is expected to fly to London today to confer with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on the possibility of a last-minute compromise. It is admitted in official circles, however, that the prospects for such solution were never less bright.

At 4 o'clock this morning the French Government called to the colors approximately 270,000 more reservists and took certain other military steps, such as requisitioning of trucks and horses in some districts, thus completing what is known as the operation of "couverture," or covering. This is the last move before a general mobilization.

It was estimated that the total of reserves called up since the beginning of the Central European crisis was thus swelled to 1,250,000, with 800,000 to 900,000 under arms in all services including the Mobile Guards.

This makes a total of more than 2,000,000.

Specialists Called Out

The most recent class of conscripts was called up, and a large number of specialists in other classes, including truck drivers and artillerymen. The army is now completely prepared to resist any attack on the northeast frontier while a general mobilization is being carried through.

These military moves add weight to M. Daladier's extremely significant declaration that "in case Czechoslovakia were to become a victim of unprovoked aggression, France would take immediately necessary measures of assistance."

In some quarters this was interpreted as unconditional pledge of immediate aid. The meaning generally assigned to it in Governmental circles, however, is that France will fight if necessary to prevent the wiping out of Czechoslovakia proper. The French Government would not necessarily make war over occupation by Reich forces of certain Sudeten areas along the border.

M. Daladier also stated that in event of a breakdown of the negotiations at Godesberg, "France and Britain would surely get together to agree on the next steps to take." The Premier is also credited with having declared: "France has now reached the extreme limit of concessions," but this was not officially confirmed.

Pressure From Political Groups

There has in any event been a very definite stiffening of the French Government's attitude. This is due in part to pressure from certain political groups, but it is partly due to the strong stand now being publicly taken by Soviet Russia.

The Socialist organ, Le Populaire, and the Communist Humanité, are accusing Georges Bonnet, the Foreign Minister, of having misrepresented the Russians' stand. What can be affirmed authoritatively is that when M. Bonnet returned from Geneva after conferring with Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, he gave the impression to his Cabinet colleagues that the Soviets would not march. He also gave the same impression in the London conversations. Whether the Soviet stand has been modified since, it is impossible to determine.

Meanwhile, the public in France remains perfectly calm. Small groups gather in front of Mayors' offices where the partial mobilization order is posted and comment on the measure without undue excitement.

Former Premier Léon Blum in Populaire calls on President Roosevelt, "greatest temporal authority in the world," to speak out without delay. "Let him proclaim a truce, a suspension of all measures of force. Let him propose his arbitration. Time is passing and every hour counts."

Sweeping promotions in the Army are disclosed. Forty-five officers were involved. Eleven new Major Generals were made, 23 were promoted to be Brigadier Generals, and the commands of 11 Brigade Commanders were shifted.

Maj. Gen. Aube, a member of the Superior Air Council, was given command of pursuit aviation, concentrating it with his other commands of aerial defense and anti-aircraft defense.

During the morning United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt conferred with M. Bonnet.

Prayers for Peace By Salvation Army

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 24

Gen. Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army throughout the world, today requested all Salvation Army centers to abandon their routine Sunday progrms and devote all day tomorrow to prayers for international peace.

Syrovy rallies people to lend every aid in defending freedom and independence.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 24 (AP)—Czechoslovakia mobilized itself and an army estimated at 1,500,000 today against the danger of German invasion. The 20-year-old Republic made ready for defense "with every means at its disposal."

Six hours were given to bring the normal standing army of 180,000 to the new figure.

First line reserves and some second line reserves were rushed to the colors. All trains were reserved for the assembling soldiers as the nation sprang to arms upon announcement of the mobilization orders at 10:26 p. m. (4:26 p. m. EST). President Beneš ordered the preparations after Jan Syrovy, Premier, army Inspector-General and national hero, told his ministers, "the time has come for this Republic to defend herself."

"Free Czechoslovakia Lives"

The nation was electrified by this announcement, broadcast after the Czech anthem was played:

"The most important and decisive moment has arrived.

"Success depends on all of you. Expend all your powers and your fortunes in defense of the State.

"Do all the State demands of you. Be calm and firm. Tolerate no prophet of gloom. Suppress fickleness. Our battle is just.

"It is just to battle for our freedom and indepedence. Free Czechosloak lives."

Millions of Czechosloaks had awaited tensely for that statement and received it with an enthusiasm contrasting sharply with the dejection or anger they felt over former Premier Milan Hodza's decision to surrender to Adolf Hitler's demands on Sudeten German areas.

Relief for Border Troops

Fresh troops were dispatched to border regions to relieve soldiers tired after weeks of tense guard duty. Gendarmes and soldiers went to frontier cities like Eger and Grasslitz where Sudeten German Free Corps members got control Thursday.

Refugees streamed into Prague from the Sudeten German regions. Many jews liquidated businesses here and hurried to get out of the country.

Appeals to the populace to remain calm were circulated. One, yesterday, said:

"The Army watches over the safety of the Republic and can fulfill its duty only when the people are unified and calm.

"Show your sentiments by your work for the State. Go back to your duties because only in this way can we secure the defense of the State."

Supplies Requisitioned

The requisitioning of private planes, automobiles, horses, and wagons for military use was authorized in the mobilization order, which was broadcast in Czech, Slovak, German, Hungarian, Ruthenian and Polish.

All civil aviation was halted. Censorship was clamped down on military information.

The official press bureau announced:

"Czech soldiers stand at every border stone along the whole frontier."

Premier Syrovy's office denounced as false reports that the Free Corps Nazis had occupied border cities.

All communications systems were placed at the disposal of the Army. Outside telephone and telegraph contact was cut.

Notices were put up in Prague informing citizens where bomb-proof shelters were to be found—many of them in theaters and other large buildings.

Soviet Informed Poland Is Taking No Active Steps

WARSAW, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Polish Government informed Soviet Russia last night it had taken no special steps on the Czechoslovak frontier.

This was in reply to notification by Russia that Moscow would cancel the Russian-Polish nonaggression pact if Poland should invade Czechoslovakia.

The Government instructed its charge d'affaires at its Moscow Embassy to reply the Government was "astonished" at the warning and to state moreover that protection of the Polish borders was the Government's own affair and that the Government was fully aware of its treaty obligations.

Sugar Production Gains

Deeper and more thorough preparation of the land will increase Louisiana sugar cane production from 100 to 800 pounds an acre, the State University experiment station reports.

Graves to Push Drive To Cut Freight Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama, after he leaves the gubernatorial chair on Jan. 1, will continue to lead the campaign for lower freight rates for the South, probably as chief counsel for the Southeastern Governors Freight Rate Conference. He is now Chairman of the Conference, which inaugurated the case before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Governor Graves contends that in freight rates may be found the chief reason for low income in the South.

Cleveland Sells Itself to World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland is continually busy "selling itself to the world through an organization that has become a model of its kind in the United States, properly called the Come-to-Cleveland Committee.

It was founded in 1933, in the midst of the depression, when the city was receiving considerable adverse publicity. Set up as a subcommittee of the Cleveland Advertising Club, it proposed to operate not simply as another uplift movement or booster club, but as a sound business proposition, with real dividends for the city.

Today it is still carrying on its program, which now rests on a firm foundation of accomplishments.

Signs of the Times In Sudeten Dispute

By the Associated Press

Eger, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 24

Signs these days are having their ups and downs.

When the Czechoslovak authorities turned over control to provisional Sudeten German Governments yesterday, the first thing the new order did was to erase all signs in the Czech language.

Today the Czechs were back—and so were their signs.

A billboard artist spent all day yesterday painting four Swastikas on a roadside billboard. Today, with the Czechs back, the Swastikas were gone.

Hungary Shifting Ground; Aggressive Demands Vanish

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24—Russia's warning to Poland, apparent failure of the Godesberg conference, and Czech mobilization have filled Hungary and its neighbors with deepest concern.

The attitude of the Hungarian intellegentsia and extreme Nationalists has radically changed overnight. Yesterday many of them were joyfully demanding the complete disappearance of Czechoslovakia and seemed to believe that Germany, Poland, and Hungary would have an easy time dividing it up. The whole Government press was very aggressive, and it would not even hear of a plebiscite. It wanted to cut up Czechoslovakia immediately and imagined Hungary annexing pure Slovak and Ruthenian populations without the slightest regard for nationality principles.

Hopes Dimmed

Some editors, indeed, were very indignant at Premier Chamberlain, for delaying the handclasp of Warsaw and Budapest over a destroyed Czechoslovakia.

But now their optimism has vanished. They realize that the Czechs and many Slovaks will make a desperate struggle, probably with the help of several great powers, and they see that the way of annexing foreign peoples may be long and hard. What eventual action the Budapest Government will take cannot be foretold, but in all probability Hungary will act only after Germany and Poland. There will be no precipitate decisions here.

During the last few days the Government press widely advertised a German-Polish-Hungarian front. However, it was mostly a propaganda alliance and one may not be certain that Hungary would add its cannon to that front for a common attack. In any case it would give orders to march only after Berlin and Warsaw. Premier Mussolini's move also will be of extreme importance for developments here. For the moment Budapest's policy is one of waiting, and there are no unusual military moves.

Communication Discontinued

BUDAPEST, Sept. 24 (AP)—All highway and telephone communication between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was discontinued today as the Czechoslovak Army moved strong reinforcements into positions along the border.

Postal and railroad traffic also was halted for a time, but Hungarian authorities announced later it had been partly resumed.

Reports from Rumania show marked uneasiness. A rigid censorship has been imposed. If a conflict should occur, Rumania could not be neutral. It suspects and dislikes both sides intensely but it would probably not fight against Russia and Czechoslovakia.

Yugoslavia wants neutrality and might preserve it for a while. Being

Austrian Refugees Start Factory To Aid British Jobless

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Three grateful Austrians, who fled from persecution in Central Europe and found refuge in England, have furnished one of the "special areas" in South West Durham with a new industry that is creating employment there for local people.

It is expected that the factory established by Ernest Wallach, Henry Wallach and Fritz Kalkstein at St. Helens Auckland will provide work for close upon two hundred young men and women.

Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

reveal a compromising attitude. He stated his demands at the outset and refused to reduce them in any way.

All through Mr. Chamberlain's visit the Hitler official press conducted a campaign of abuse and misrepresentation of events in Czechoslovakia which can hardly be paralleled in history. If this campaign's purpose was to arouse German public opinion against the Czechs its exaggerations were so enormous that it apparently defeated its own purpose.

There was very little evidence of public excitement, at least in the Rhineland resorts where the Anglo-German conversations occurred. The German common people indicated the greatest confidence in Herr Hitler's ability to preserve peace.

Contrast in Peace Efforts

It was curiously apparent that the Germans relied upon their saber-rattling to preserve peace, just as Mr. Chamberlain depended upon diplomatic pressure to save the Czechs.

Most observers believed that the dispute centered round the question whether Herr Hitler would consent to relinquish, or at least postpone, military action in Bohemia. Later in the forenoon the British Ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, conferred for about an hour, and Sir Horace Wilson of the British delegation afterward briefly announced that Mr. Chamberlain will meet Herr Hitler again Friday evening and would return to London Saturday.

Sir Horace's reply to questions convinced some correspondents that the negotiations had been completely broken off and that Mr. Chamberlain's final visit to Herr Hitler was a mere formal courtesy. This conviction became weakened when the conversations were continued so long. Obviously no formal visit required hours.

Meanwhile, telephone and telegram brought startling reports of events elsewhere in Europe, some wildly exaggerated. The consensus of correspondents assembled from almost all European countries and from other continents appeared to be that Mr. Chamberlain had averted open warfare once again, but had been forced to pay a tremendous price.

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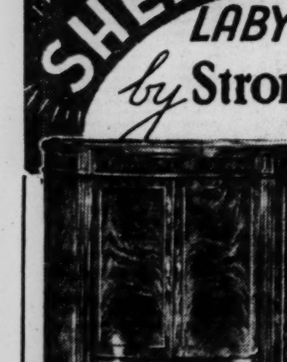

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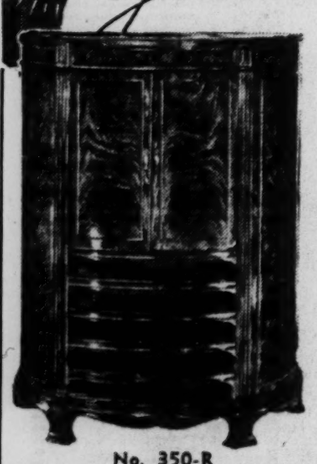

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Dewey to Push Fraud Cases Against Nine Contractors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, had taken on another important prosecution today following the indictment of nine electrical contractors on charges of fraud in submitting alleged systematic collusive bids on electrical contracting work for the city and public utility corporations on contracts aggregating approximately $10,000,000.

Six of the nine men against whom the indictments were obtained surrendered at the District Attorney's office late yesterday and were arraigned before Judge Owen W. Bohan, in General Sessions, where they entered not guilty pleas.

They are Henry Fishbach, president of Fishbach & Moore, a concern which has been in business here 24 years and has branches in Washington and Albany, N. Y.; John G. Livingston, president and treasurer of J. Livingston & Company, with branches in Boston, Chicago and Detroit; Arthur S. Henry, vice-president and treasurer of L. K. Comstock & Company; John L. Flagg, president of the Watson-Flagg Engineering Company; John T. Kallenberg, secretary and treasurer of the Watson-Flagg concern, and Louis Kalischer, president and treasurer of Louis Kalischer, Inc., of Brooklyn.

Three More Face Arrest

The names of the other three men against whom indictments were returned were not made public pending their arrest.

All are prominent members of the New York Electrical Contractors Association, which has been under investigation by Mr. Dewey since he became special prosecutor two years ago.

The charges against them come under the statutes covering misdemeanors.

The three contractors under indictment whose names have not been made public by the District Attorney are expected to appear before Justice Bohan on Monday, when, it is expected, he will place all nine under $5,000 bail.

The indictment is based specifically on alleged frauds of submitting collusive bids on electrical work in buildings by the New York Edison Company, the Consolidated Edison Company, the Brooklyn Edison Company, the New York Central Railroad, and the city-owned structures.

Specifically it is charged that the nine defendants conspired in March, 1933, to "rig" bids and prevent free competition on bids for new work and alterations, and that as a result of this conspiracy there were overcharges of large sums of money to the city and private concerns. Also it is charged that the defendants "coerced, compelled, influenced and bribed other persons and corporations," and at other times withheld bids on work to enable contracts to go to members of their group in turn.

The indictments were obtained by Murray I. Gurfein, Assistant District Attorney, before the regular New York County Grand Jury. It was said that because the statute of limitations had almost expired, Mr. Gurfein had not fully presented the evidence he had before the grand jury handed down its findings.

In quarters believed to be informed, it was added that the grand jurors heard testimony in connection with a $1,600,000 electrical job on the Wards Island sewage disposal plant built by the city, a $1,000,000 contract on the Lincoln (midtown) Tunnel, a $1,000,000 job on the city owned independent subway system, a $1,000,000 for the New York Central Railroad, and contracts with the several Edison companies, worth $6,000,000.

Who Got Contracts

The Wards Island job was awarded to the Fishbach and Moore Company and the Lincoln Tunnel job to the Livingston Company.

The six defendants who appeared before Judge Bohan late yesterday were released in the custody of their lawyers.

Mr. Livingston was arraigned in Special Sessions some time ago on an information prepared by Mr. Dewey's office in which it was charged that he had committed another misdemeanor in making false entries in the books of Livingston & Co. in connection with bids, and was released on nominal bail on a not guilty plea. His trial has been held in abeyance to await the close of the grand jury investigation of alleged conspiracy by the group of electrical contractors out of which the present charges have come.

Japanese Premier Appoints Princeton Son Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — James Roosevelt now has an opposite number in Fumitaka Konoye, eldest son and heir of the Japanese Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye. After returning from six years of study in America, most of which were spent at Princeton, the younger Konoye received an appointment as secretary to his father.

He regards this, however, as a comparatively short-term job, since Japanese Cabinets are seldom long-lived, although Prince Konoye's tenure of office will most probably be prolonged by the war. He would like to enter the Diplomatic Service, with preference for an assignment to the United States or to Great Britain. But he candidly confessed to an interviewer that the prospect of the stiff examination which the applicant for entrance into the Foreign Service must pass was not inviting.

One of the subjects in the examination is the Japanese Constitution; and Mr. Konoye found the courses in legal theory which he took at Princeton boring. If he does not enter the Foreign Service he looks forward to journalism as a possible occupation. He does not, however, wish to repeat his experience on the staff of Domei, leading Japanese news agency, last summer, when, as he expressed it, "I just sat and watched." What he would like is an "outdoor newspaper job," with plenty of opportunity to meet people. He expects to visit China in the near future and hopes to witness the fall of Hankow.

After his long stay in America, Mr. Konoye speaks excellent English with a drawl somewhat suggestive of the American South. There is also something of a Southern suggestion in his slow smile and in his unwillingness to be hurried for any cause.

His present task is to accompany his father from his villa at Ogikubo, outside of Tokyo, to the Premier's official residence and to receive visitors and take care of correspondence. He remarked to an interviewer that the Premier receives many letters of greeting, adding with a smile that there are not infrequently accompanied by requests for employment.

His working day begins at 9:30 and lasts until early or late afternoon, depending on the pressure of work. He acquired some publicity in the Japanese newspaper recently when he donated his first monthly salary check, which was for a little over 130 yen (about $40 American) to the Army National Defense Fund. He declined, however, to pledge himself to repeat this contribution with future salary payments.

Mr. Konoye was captain of the Princeton golf team in America, but finds comparatively little time for this recreation in Japan. He is taking up judo, the elaborate art of trick wrestling for which Japan is famous.

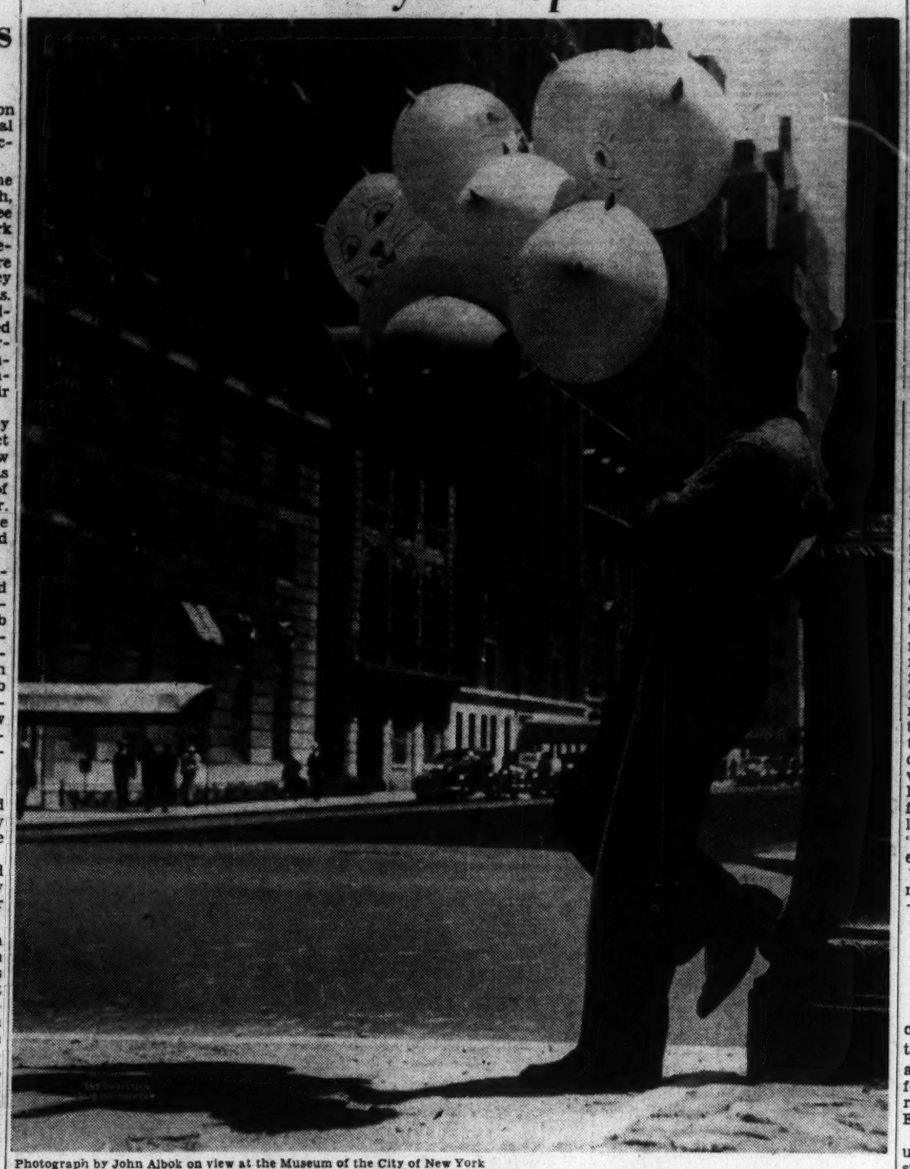
Primitive Paintings Placed on Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—At an exhibition of prehistoric rock pictures put on view by the Department of Fine Arts in the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg, the visitor discovers the earliest known paintings and drawings by primitive man.

The exhibition included 125 outstanding pictures selected from the collection of 3,000 facsimiles prepared by members of the Forschungsinstitut für Kulturmorphoigie under the direction of Dr. Leo Frobenius, one of the world's greatest authorities on prehistoric art. The exhibition closes Oct. 2.

Buoyant Hopes



Photograph by John Albok on view at the Museum of the City of New York

Balloon Man

Caught by camera when watching for children to come upstreet and buy

Princeton's 192d Year List Expects To Be Its Largest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24—The arrival of the Class of 1942 here today heralded the opening of Princeton University's 192nd academic year next Tuesday, when a record enrollment of 2,705 students is expected. Classes for all students will begin Wednesday.

Dr. Thomas Mann, internationally known German writer, heads a group of nine men who will join the Princeton Faculty this fall. Dr. Mann, an exile from his native land, will give public lectures in the humanities and conduct one section of a new conference course that the Department of Modern Languages is presenting in its revised program.

Dr. Oskar Morgenstern, formerly of the University of Vienna and a financial adviser to the Austrian Government, will enter the University as the first incumbent of the Class of 1913 lectureship in political economy. A third appointment brings Dr. Charles L. Taylor, of Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., to Princeton, as Visiting Professor in Religious History.

Among the other additions to the Faculty are Dr. David H. Rowe, '27, who has been a General Education Board Fellowship holder studying in Japan and China, as lecturer on Far Eastern affairs in the School of Public and International Affairs; Dr. Samuel E. Hill, of Rockefeller Institute, New York, as lecturer in Biology; Dr. William F. Brown, Jr., formerly of Columbia University, as Assistant Professor of Physics, and Dr. John A. Wheeler, formerly of the University of South Carolina, as Assistant Professor of Physics.

Photographer Portrays Subject As Figure Rather Than as Face

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—John Albok, Madison Avenue tailor and amateur photographer, is having a one-man exhibition of his photographs at the Museum of the City of New York, the first public showing of his work in the more than three decades that he has followed his hobby. The pictures are being shown in the Small Special Exhibitions Gallery under the title, "Faces of the City."

Mr. Albok took up photography as a boy of 12 in his native Hungary. That was 32 years ago. When he came to New York in 1921, he tried to make a living through his hobby, but eventually was obliged to turn to the trade of tailoring, in which he had been proficient in his homeland. However, his hobby never left him and he availed himself of every opportunity to make pictures, even when leaving his shop for a brief period. Today his devotion to photography has brought him a number of prizes in amateur photographic contests.

Mr. Albok's exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York deals with "ordinary people" in natural poses. In the main, however, it is not the people that Mr. Albok is interested in, but their place in the picture of city life as he views it through his camera. For this reason, contrary to usual photographic practice, his photographs of persons often show most of the face in deep shadow or hidden. Mr. Albok believes that by this method he is able to emphasize the part played by the subject in particular surroundings and so avoid the possibility of a mere portrait.

Steel Thins Forest Of Wooden Derricks In Rich Oil Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON BEACH, Calif.—Steel and inventive genius have been combined to thin out the forest of wooden oil-well derricks which formerly characterized this rich petroleum-producing center.

Where formerly there were towering wooden derricks there now are only neat "Christmas trees," which include the gates and valves. In some instances there is added a pumping plant which consists of a gas engine operating upon fuel obtained from the well and running without attendant.

The steel derrick now is built to standard specifications. It can be as tall as geologists deem necessary to handle the drills and as strong as the drillers believe is required to sustain the hundreds of tons of weight in the drill steam.

When the well is done the derrick can be taken down by the simple process of removing heavy bolts. The steel then can be moved to another site.

How to Treat Damaged Installment Plan Cars

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—John J. Schumann, Jr., President of General Motors Acceptance Corporation, today cautioned purchasers of automobiles whose motorcars were being bought on the General Motors Installment Plan that in the event their cars have been damaged by windstorm or flood, they should not attempt to drive them, but should communicate immediately with the nearest branch of General Motors Acceptance Corporation so that the cars might be properly taken care of, since they were insured against these hazards.

"In view of the seriousness of the situation in many sections, claims can be handled more quickly and with less damage if owners will follow this procedure," he added.

Super Markets Use Glamour To Sell Groceries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Circuses, prize drawings, vaudeville entertainment, and cooking schools weren't always a part of the weekly marketing. Neither were lunch counters, cleaning and dyeing establishments, shoe repair departments, and beauty parlors to be found in the corner grocery. But that is Twentieth Century grocery shopping, at least in many communities where supermarkets operate.

All phases of this new development in food merchandising to the general public were discussed here by some 400 supermarket operators attending the convention of their trade organization, the Super-Market Institute, here Sept. 19 to 21.

Spread Has Been Rapid

Super markets have now spread to all States, and their growth during the past year has been tremendous, so that they are found in small towns as well as large cities, M. M. Zimmerman, Executive Secretary, stated in reporting on the year's progress. A super market, he stated, is a food store doing $250,000 worth of business a year, organized and operated like a department store. This usually means everything for the table (and also a lot of things not for the table) under one roof, a roof which may shelter anywhere from a few thousand to 75,000 square feet, the area of one of the larger markets on the West Coast. Most of the departments are self-service, so that the customer is given a basket on wheels, which looks for all the world like a baby buggy, and allowed to wander about the store from department to department selecting her goods as she goes, and "checking" out with a clerk at the end.

The basic theory of the super market, as stated by sponsors themselves, is that mass purchasing power and mass merchandising plus convenience and often dramatization of shopping gives the consumer foods and other household necessities at the lowest possible cost. Due to severe competition, especially on the West Coast and along the Atlantic Seaboard, and because of the vast volume of sales necessary, operators admit that price alone is not a sufficient attraction. Thus the opening of a California market is attended with all the fanfare of a movie preview with searchlights playing the sky, music, professional performances, and free gifts. A southern operator hires both a hall and a real circus to entertain his customers. Another opens an adjacent storage house as a free skating rink. Most widespread are the cooking schools which bring droves of women into the store to learn how to use the foods they can buy there.

Depression Product

Originally the super markets were a depression product. Many of the first opened in abandoned factories, warehouses, and garages which were changed with as little expense as possible into department food stores to beckon a price-conscious public. In most cases some of the departments belong to the sponsor.

The super market's success, operators insist, is due to a proved economic principle of balanced buying and distribution. This success is evidenced, they point out, in the fact that they survived, even though many were located at the edge of town and in "run-down" districts. Today many super markets are still located at the edge of town, surrounded by a vast parking space. Others are in small towns where they draw from the surrounding countryside, others in the heart of busy shopping sections.

The complexity of their problems and evidence of how seriously they regard themselves and their place in the food business world is seen in sample titles of addresses at their convention. One talk is on "Building a Loyal Employee Organization," another on "How the Architect Plans the Modern Super Market," "Do Flamboyant Advertising Headlines Pay?" "Selling Self Service to the Classes as Well as to the Masses."

Aggressive Legislation

In comparing themselves to the self-service chain stores, super-market operators point out that, although they emulate their mass purchasing and distributing methods, the super market is not a vast corporation. The super market, they say, is individually owned and in most cases is an over-sized neighborhood store. Among the chains, they point out, there has been a decided and rapid movement toward the adoption of the super-market system, toward frequent consolidation of units into centers of self-service mass merchandising.

The operators also considered their own problems of legislation and cited instances in cities in New Jersey and in Milwaukee where ordinances have been introduced proposing license fees of from $5,000 to $10,000 on super markets. Mr. Zimmerman in commenting on these proposed measures stated, "The only one method which can be successfully pursued to curb such legislative attacks against the super market is that of consumer education. We certainly cannot engage in lobbying. The consumer must become our confidant; she must be provided constantly with information on the economics of self-service mass retailing."

Grubby Children Get School Bath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—If children come to classes with dirt behind their ears they are likely to be given a school bath under a plan used for the last six years by Miss Gertrude McLatchy, principal of the Elyton public school here.

The basement of the school is fitted up with a sort of Americanized version of a Roman bath with hot and cold water, towels and maid service. It was Miss McLatchy's idea to take care especially of children who do not have tubs in their own homes, but any child who goes to school with a dirty face is likely to be subject to a school scrubbing.

Miss McLatchy gets permission of the parents before ordering a bath for any of the children, some of whom get a scrubbing two or three times a week. Parents in the neighborhood, in urging their children to wash behind their ears have discarded the "goblins will get you if you don't watch out," and substituted the school bathtub instead. The parents all say the plan is working wonders in increasing the cleanliness of the children.

Blame for 9 Fatalities Avoided by Crash Jury

BRAWLEY, Calif. (AP)—A coroner's jury declined Sept. 22 to fix the responsibility for nine of the 11 fatalities in a crash of two Southern Pacific passenger trains near here Sept. 20.

Eric L. Jacobson, brakeman of the eastbound Californian, who admitted at another inquest in Colton that he threw the switch which sent the westbound Argonaut crashing into the Californian as it stood on a siding, refused to testify.

Mr. Jacobson was advised by Herbert Hughes, Deputy Coroner, that any statement which he might make could be used against him in event of any criminal proceedings.

Kansas Sales Tax

Approximately half of the $9,965,238 collected as a retail sales tax in Kansas for the 12 months ending May 31 was paid on the sales of food, automobiles, and wearing apparel.

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Frank D. Comerford, President
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Boston, Sept 23, 1938

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Direct Primary in New Mexico Leaves Only Two States to Go

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — With the direct primary just adopted in New Mexico, the old method of choosing all candidates for state elections in primary conventions is almost wiped out in the United States, reports the Council of State Governments here. It finds that all but two states now have some form of direct primary. Only Rhode Island and Connecticut still cling to the party nominating convention as a means of selecting all their candidates for state office, according to the Council.

Yet it was only 34 years ago that this reform in the states' political machinery got its start. It was in 1904 that the first two acts for complete mandatory state primaries were passed. Wisconsin and Oregon were the pioneers. The idea was not new, for in the late 1860's Crawford County, Pennsylvania, was using it, but the application of the democratic plan to the nomination of all state officials did not come until this century.

By 1917 all but four of the States had adopted some form of direct primary, the Council of State Government notes. But there was great variety among the laws at that time.

Still a good deal of variety is observable among the states. In some, direct primaries are mandatory. In others, as in Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, and Virginia, political parties are allowed the option of their use.

New York uses the primary only for candidates for United States representative and state legislative seats. For other choices it clings to the party convention system. Indiana also has a partial direct primary.

At the other extreme are Arizona and Washington which not only nominate ordinary state officials by the primary but choose their candidates for supreme and superior court judges this way. Nebraska and North Dakota include state superintendents of schools on the primary slate.

States differ, too, in their requirements to prevent voters from shifting from one party primary to another in different elections. It is generally recognized that there is a danger, in the direct primary, that voters of one party may cast their ballots in the other party's primary in order to get a weak opponent for their own favored candidate. To discourage this 40 of the 45 states have "closed" primaries, under which the voter must declare his party affiliation. A few states check back to the preceding election to make certain the voter doesn't switch.

Many other states permit the voter to ask for a ballot of any party, assuming that he belongs to the one whose ballot he asks for. Open primaries, in which no question of party affiliation is raised, are held in Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Washington, and Wisconsin. Idaho's law, a newly adopted one, requires that the names of candidates for all parties be printed on a single ballot so nobody need be embarrassed by mentioning his party choice in the polling place. Washington goes to the extreme of offering a blanket ballot that does not even show the candidate's political affiliations.

The demand for the direct primary, considered a more democratic method of choosing candidates, has been a popular movement without any important organization to push it, it is said here.

New Mexico's law was urged by the Governor who called a special session of the Legislature to pass on it. It became law Sept. 1.

Art of Dowsing Gets Recognition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The art of dowsing—pronounced as if spelt "dowzing"—or water divining having passed through phases of disbelief, curiosity, and even ridicule, has gone quietly on its way, content to be judged by results, until today it is becoming accepted as a fact. Recently the B. B. C. invited three well-established dowsers to the studio from which listeners heard much that must have been news to many of them.

Two of these dowsers, a man and a woman, explained the practice of their art, and the other man went deeper to give reasons for it. Capt. W. A. Trinder said that dowsing was applicable to metals as well as to water. Listeners were told that a metal object would be placed under a handkerchief, and they then heard seven distinct taps as the whalebone strips tied together at one end hit his stiff shirt-front. He said that the object was of silver, which was correct.

He explained the seven times by saying that each metal had a specific number, seven for silver, four for iron, and so on. In this connection, too, he said that if he held silver in his hand the rod would not re-act for any other metal. If he held copper or iron it would not re-act for silver.

Mr. Bedford Franklin said that with his partner they had carried out research work for three years on the physiological reasons for a dowser's reaction. Their laboratory tests had led them to the conclusion that it was due to electrical effects. They had devised an instrument to measure electrical impulses and check them, and they found that the instrument nearly always agreed with the dowser's reactions.

Diplomatic Pressure on Mexico Resisted

President Cardenas Opposes Attitude of "Powerful Nations"

Chief Executive of Mexico speaking at opening of International Congress Against War and Fascism. The man first from the left is Ramon Gonzalez Pena, Spanish Loyalist labor leader.

President Set To Battle For Reorganization

(Continued from Page 1)

man of the Rules Committee, in his effort to win renomination on the Democratic ticket. Mr. O'Connor led the battle against the reorganization bill, throwing in his lot with the bitterest opponents.

Battle on Again

To most Washington observers, the whole affair seemed to rouse a disproportionate storm of emotion. It finally became a test of Roosevelt strength, which overshadowed the real virtues or defects in the bill itself.

Mr. Roosevelt now is revealed to be pushing obstinately ahead with a revival of the whole battle. As far back as March, 1936, Mr. Roosevelt announced his intention of achieving Federal reorganization—a goal urged by Presidents, irrespective of party, for generations. In January, 1937, the so-called "Brownlow Report" was published. Ultimately, the House overwhelmingly passed two minor bills, and the Senate passed an omnibus bill, 49 to 42, over opposition which produced a remarkable barrage of opposing letters and telegrams. Finally, however, the House recommitted the Senate bill by a close 204-196 vote, after it had been amended almost beyond recognition.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader, along with heads of special Senate and House committees on reorganization, issued a statement, however, declaring that "immediately upon the reconvening of the next Congress the question will be determined as to the form in which this desirable legislation will be reintroduced."

In other words, the battle is on all over again. There have been similar instances. The wage-hour bill was first defeated in Congress, only to be revived. Supreme Court rejection of measures like the AAA brought later substitutes. Mr. Roosevelt has a reputation for persistence, and the reorganization fight seems a case in point.

'Alien Imperialism' Assailed At Peace Parley in Mexico

(Continued from Page 1)

held by the United States and Great Britain) which sustains the continuance of nationality for citizens seeking economic improvement in foreign countries. This is one of the fundamental injustices functioning against independence and sovereignty of a nation."

"Continental Navy"

He then advanced the doctrine that "when a man leaves his own country to seek the benefits of a foreign nation he should share the responsibilities and adversities of the citizens of that nation, as well as the privileges and benefits. Nationalism can function only within the bounds of the mother country. If this principle were accepted it would prevent conflicts such as those of the present."

If the overpopulated countries needing raw materials would abandon their doctrine of "egoistic nationality," he maintained, the underpopulated countries with abundant resources would welcome their contributions to cultural and economic advancement and repay them with profits not gained from starvation wages nor high economic barriers.

He concluded with the statement that "Especially for America there springs the hope that we can implant among our heterogeneous people a firm alliance, guaranteeing territorial integrity and peace, which will permit development and progress, based upon moral principles and ideals and guaranteed by a Continental American Navy."

While the ultimate objective of the Cardenas speech was inter-American peace, its stern tone toward the United States sounded ominous for future relations of the two countries. Furthermore, his advocacy of a Continental American Navy, is interpreted here as a move to supplant the Monroe Doctrine and the protection for Latin America by the United States, implied in the doctrine, with an inter-American defensive force which would considerably decrease United States influence in Latin America.

Conquests Opposed

Following the speech by General Cardenas, Senor Rodolfo Pina Soria, a member of the National Council of the Confederation of Mexican Labor, called attention to the fact that the Congress Against War had been conceived by President Cardenas last February and was called at his instigation. He condemned wars of conquest and said that practical measures to avoid them should be taken by the Congress.

The horrors of a future war were described by Leon Jouhaux, President of the General Confederation of Labor of France. He repeated his statement, made often at the Latin American Labor Congress, that the only means for avoiding war is for international labor to unite and check it through refusal to make or transport arms for aggressor nations.

Vlastimil Kybal, Minister of Czechoslovakia in Mexico, spoke of the perils inherent in the Czechoslovak and Sudeten German controversy and described his countrymen as "men who love liberty and see in democracy a beautiful vision." Fraülein Margarita Nelkin, a German woman affiliated with and representing the Spanish Communist Party, spoke of the disasters of war in Spain and attributed its cause to fascism.

A second article on the Congress will appear on Monday.

Federal Expenditures Exceed $2,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury disclosed Sept. 23 it spent more than $2,000,000,000 in less than three months.

Under the emergency-spending program, Federal activities cost $2,026,487,649 between July 1 and Sept. 21. Expenditures exceeded income by $600,256,208 in spite of the Sept. 15 quarterly income-tax collections.

The pace of Federal spending was stepped up particularly during the period by increased WPA costs to support a record pay roll of more than 3,100,000 persons. WPA, spending $499,392,785, was responsible for one fourth of all Federal costs.

Income-tax collections in the first 21 days of September totaled $472,398,426, or about $12,000,000 more than in the same period last year. The increase was not unexpected, however, because taxpayers are still paying on their 1937 income.

La Follette Warns On False Security

SHEBOYGAN, Wis. (AP)—Gov. Philip F. La Follette head of the National Progressives of America, Inc., warned the Wisconsin Federation of Labor Sept. 22 against a false feeling of security.

"I hope we can begin thinking in terms of problems instead of personalities," Mr. La Follette said. "We are too apt to elect a man like Roosevelt to office and then forget the problems of the next four years.

"We face a basic economic problem that will turn greater in consequence than the problem of Negro slavery in Civil War days.

"We cannot maintain the American system with one-third to half of our able-bodied out of production."

Barton Cites Dictatorships, Says Democracy Is Woman's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—The democracy is a woman's country and it is of particular importance to women that no Government be dominated by one political party, Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York told the League of Women Voters here yesterday. In a talk on "Women's Stake in Democracy," Mr. Barton opened the leadership training course which the League is giving this season at Spear Auditorium, 22 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Comparing the role of minority groups in Great Britain with that in this country, he declared he was "His Majesty's loyal opposition" in the United States, and voiced the hope there would be strong opposition to the Democratic Party in both houses.

"It occurs to me that women have even more interest in this than men have, because the progress of women and the status of women has progressed with the growth and spread of democracy," Mr. Barton continued. "Where the democratic state is best found, women's position is the highest. Where it is least in evidence, women go back to a subordinate place. You all know what the position of women is in a dictatorship."

He added that he had never "shared the hysteria" about a dictatorship being set up within the United States.

"We have the most intelligent, the most resourceful, by all odds the most free and independent people in the world," he declared. "But the difference between concentration of powership and a dictatorship is only a difference in degree. They are the same kind of a thing. You can't afford to let democracy slip at all. You've got to protect it.

"Autocracies are men's countries. It is only the democracy that is a woman's country. When a dictatorship is set up, it is the religious and racial minorities that suffer first, then the women. The position of women has risen in proportion as democratic principles have been instituted and maintained."

Rain Basins Asked For Fire-Fighting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif.—So successful has the first rain-catchment basin proved in the Santa Monica Mountains for fire fighting that Spence Turner, County Fire Warden, has just requested the Board of Supervisors to finance three more.

The rain-barrel system of catching and storing water on the spot in inflammable areas was launched last year with the 350,000-gallon reservoir named after the late Edward Owen, developer of the Santa Monica Mountains Fire Prevention Association. About $30,000 was spent in building the catchment slab and storage tanks, from which four miles of gravity pipes are being built to distribute the water in emergencies to fight fires.

In backing the plea of Warden Turner, O. N. Beasley, Association President, declared the County "will be saving money by building these 30,000-gallon rain-catchment basins at an estimated cost of only $9,000 each. If they are not built, the loss could easily mount into the millions, through fires and resultant floods, as in the recent past."

U. S. Relief Found To Cut Private Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Government relief to all classes is the rule rather than the exception these days, and private welfare agencies are beginning to suffer," notes a bulletin of the Braille Institute of America, Inc.

"Unfortunately," continues the plea for more private aid to the blind, "many have concluded that because of heavy taxes the Government is meeting all the needs of the blind in a general welfare-relief program; and they have withdrawn their support from worthy private institutions rendering this service.

"Certainly, there is need for Government aid in some form; but the blind need also the sympathetic understanding, the unbiased, unsocialized, nonpolitical attitude of the private agency. Often codes and regulations, and political expediency prohibit officials from rendering the service required, or delay action until it is too late."

Dust Brings Rain

Some of the dust particles in the air are very important as they form nuclei on which water vapor condenses when air is cooled sufficiently and without which there could be no clouds or rain.

City Officials Ask Second Bond Vote For Jacksonville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Officials are seeking a second election on bond issues to match federal grants for public works, arguing that although the vote was invalid because less than the required 50 per cent of registered voters turned out, those voting were three to one for approval of the projects.

Two meetings have been held by representatives of the County Board, School Board, and City Commission. Chairman Fred M. Valz declares the election results indicate "that the people wanted these improvements."

A feature of the election was that every voter received in advance a detailed pro-and-con analysis of facts bearing on every proposed expenditure.

Highway Commissioner Thomas C. Imeson introduced a resolution citing that "twice as many voters had voted favorably for each project submitted as was necessary to carry the election for each of the said projects. And had the said 537 voters who failed to go to the polls all been against the projects, even then, each project would have been approved by better than a three to one."

It also called attention to the fact that the election was defeated only by a constitutional amendment requiring a majority of the registered freeholders to participate in an election to make it valid. "That this law was passed to cure an evil of the so-called boom days when some of the smaller cities throughout the State were bonding their cities by a small minority freeholder vote for sums greater than the cities were able to pay."

It added, however, that "the time has passed when such a law is needed."

'Political Action' Urged on Jobless

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The Workers Alliance, composed of WPA employees and the jobless, opened its fourth annual convention Sept. 23 with an exhortation from David Lasser, President, to "answer . . . persecutions by political action."

A report from the group's executive board, claiming the organization "speaks for" 16,000,000 persons, termed relief administration "a national scandal" and proposed WPA wages as a "political issue in the 1938 elections."

Mr. Lasser, in a pre-convention keynote address, said the alliance was charged with engaging "in the awful task of raising money to finance our political activities."

"We have been threatened with criminal prosecution should we continue," he said. "This attack has even encouraged reactionary organizations to demand that we be utterly disfranchised.

"We answer that threat by mobilizing our manpower. We will answer their persecutions by political action on the part of the millions suffering from unemployment."

Mexico Is a Land of Music Springing From the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—There's music in the air in Mexico during all hours of the day and night. It ranges from the romantic serenade played at midnight beneath the balconies of lovely senoritas, to popular street bands performing on corners in villages or in the capital.

For the Mexicans love music just as they love fiestas. In fact, to the native music and fiesta are synonymous for they could not have one without the other. And wherever you find music you will find a crowd of serape draped peons collected, whether the music comes from a native orchestra or from a machine blaring from a radio shop.

It is indeed startling to be driving through some remote village and hear a radio blaring the latest Broadway dance tunes, or the lyrics of Agustine Lara, the favorite Mexican composer of popular songs. The radio has not yet, however, displaced the many native musicians and musical instruments, most of which are of a homespun character.

The best known type of native orchestra is the "mariachi," a group of four or more men playing stringed instruments, and singing, who go about the country playing at fiestas and in cafes. Their songs are usually ballads telling of heroic deeds, accidents or misfortunes. Occasionally, they sing religious songs.

In the remote villages one may find Indians playing on the teponaztle, an Indian instrument surviving from pre-conquest days. They also play on home-made drums, pipes and stringed instruments resembling the guitar. Many of the latter are made of the shells of armadillos.

In Mexico City one of the commonest sights on busy streets is the vendors of popular songs which are printed on cheap colored paper and sold for a few centavos. Sometimes the vendors carry guitars and sing the songs to the crowd in order to illustrate the quality of their wares.

All music in Mexico is not primitive, however, for Mexico City boarsts an excellent symphony orchestra which gives a series of concerts each summer in the Palace of Fine Arts. It is directed by Carlos Chavez, a young and brilliant conductor as well as a composer. His symphonic ballet "HP" has been played by many orchestras in the United States and Señor Chavez goes yearly to the United States as guest conductor for such groups as the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra and the New York Symphony Orchestra.

The Mexican Government has done much to encourage the development of native music through offering prizes for compositions on native themes. It has also requested national radio stations to give preference to native over foreign music. Mexican motion pictures, which are always filled with music, also do much to popularize the national songs.

Farley Scorns Talk Of Dictator in U. S.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—James A. Farley left with the Ohio Democratic Convention Sept. 23 a statement that "the biggest overstuffed straw man ever injected into a national political campaign" was a charge that President Roosevelt seeks to become a dictator.

"The false issue of dictatorship is dragged out by Republican spokesmen," the National Democratic Chairman asserted, "simply and solely because they wish to dodge their plain responsibility of telling the people what policies they propose to advocate.

"Despite all this talk of newfound liberalism, the Republican Party has shown itself true to the traditions of half a century by nominating candidates who are bound hand and foot to the outworn, discredited doctrines of reaction and do-nothing opposition."

Silent Service

In New Orleans, there are several famous old restaurants where diners enter, sit down and are served an elaborate meal without having to go to the trouble of ordering or speaking a word.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

favored a plebiscite last week. This week in a series of travelling addresses he hinted that Italy is ready to throw in its lot with Germany if the issue goes to arms. Does he feel this is the winning side?

The Duce made his first visit to Yugoslavia, setting the seal of his presence upon the recent policy of cordiality.

* * *

In the Sudeten areas, Czech troops were reported slowly withdrawing, then sent back as Prague stiffened under the Syrovy Government. Clashes occurred when Sudeten "Free Troopers" crossed from Germany.

* * *

Eyes on the Future

Events move so swiftly that last Sunday already fades into a distant but portentous past. On that day the British and French met in London to decide the fate of Czechoslovakia. Czechs were not invited to sit in on this discussion. Neither were Russians.

Czechoslovakia's present boundaries fade before the larger question of how far German diplomacy intends to carry its demands, and how long the democracies will retreat.

With superior resources, admittedly the key to national endurance in war time—other things being equal—the democracies face a prospect that may force them into action. Success for Hitler breeds new demands. "Have-not" diplomacies look forward to the day when they can confront democracies backed by raw materials they now lack. Democracies now control 61.9 per cent of world oil, while Germany, Italy, and Japan control only 1/10 of 1 per cent. Figures on wheat are 43.4 per cent and 1/100 of 1 per cent.

* * *

The theories and methods behind the Czech crisis caused many to ask this week whether Britain, France, and the United States may not one day rue any lack of backbone they show now. The alternative to diplomatic surrender is not necessarily war. That falsity is Hitler's trump card. If the free-thinking democracies continue to retreat, if they fail to work together in peace, they may again be forced to fight together in war.

History may record this as the long-term significance of a week hectic with short-term crises. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, was among those who sounded similar warnings this week.

* * *

Swastika Over Andes

Brazil caught the implications of the German race tie. Commenting on Czechoslovakia, the press saw trouble ahead for Brazil if the same doctrines burst into flame among the hundreds of thousands of Germans in Brazil.

Across the Andes in Chile, the Government of President Alessandri momentarily expects the outbreak of another Nazi revolt, far more extensive than the one snuffed out two weeks ago.

* * *

League and Japan

Sessions of the League of Nations Council at Geneva were overshadowed by the personal statesmanship that has superseded the organs of collective security. Britain joined the growing movement for voluntary, as opposed to automatic, application of economic or military sanctions against aggressors under Article 16.

The Scandinavian nations have already taken this stand. Britain's British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Richard Austen Butler, proposed that League members be allowed to define for themselves the extent of their obligations under the Covenant.

* * *

This further retreat from the Covenant followed closely upon a Chinese démarche which may again raise the question of sanctions in practical terms. China at last induced the Council to begin applying Article 17 to Japan. This article provides for dealing with non-members of the League who have disputes with members. Japan, who left Geneva in high dudgeon in 1933 when rebuked for seizing Manchuria, declined to come back, even in an attenuated form.

Such a refusal leads on to application of sanctions. This is Geneva's decision, and not an easy one. Spain's delegate lashed out at League inactivtiy.

* * *

Spanish Volunteers

Premier Juan Negrin of Loyalist Spain announces a decision to dispense with the services of foreign volunteers. Variously interpreted, the move has an important bearing on Spanish opinion. Many Spaniards dislike having foreign troops on their soil.

Unrest is reported among Insurgent troops as the anticipated swift victory eludes Gen. Francisco, even with Italian and German aid.

* * *

The American State Department discloses that 60,000 barrels of flour from wheat of the Surplus Commodities Corporation is being ground at Red Cross expense for relief use among children of both sides in Spain.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Purge: President Roosevelt's purge ends with a score of one to three when Representative John O'Connor of New York goes down before the party leader's choice, James H. Fay.

Labor: CIO patches up feud in United Automobile Workers union. Trucking strike ends in New York with four-day truce. Geneva reports world jobs at 1929 level, but doubts the soundness of present recovery in the United States.

Hines Trial: On application by District Attorney Dewey for transfer of the Hines trial to another court, Justice Pecora split the case in two. Three of the State's chief witnesses, who pleaded guilty before testifying, will be sentenced by himself, while the main trial goes to General Sessions Court. No date has been set.

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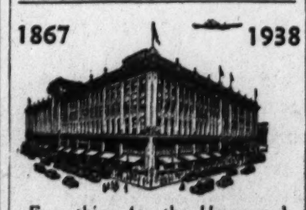
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O'Connor to Run As an Independent In Congress Race

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—John O'Connor, who lost his 15-year-old Tammany lien on the Democratic nomination to the House of Representatives from the Sixteenth Congressional District, Manhattan, in Tuesday's primaries, but who captured the Republican nomination as a result of his name being on President Roosevelt's so-called "purge" list, will run as an independent Democrat against the organization victor, James H. Fay, who opposed him on the New Deal issue with the backing of President Roosevelt.

This will require 3,000 signatures to a nominating petition, which will insure that Mr. O'Connor, like Mr. Fay, will have his name twice on the November ballot. Mr. Fay is both the American Labor Party and the Democratic nominee.

"I am going all the way through," Mr. O'Connor said today. "All my leaders are with me, and I am going to win."

Vote Check Started

Meanwhile, it was learned, the O'Connor campaign managers were busy checking up on the votes cast in the Democratic Primary in the Sixteenth District, where Mr. O'Connor was defeated for renomination by 553 votes while ostensibly having the support of every leader in this decisively Democratic district save one. Mr. O'Connor threatened to demand a recount on primary night, and his investigators profess to be convinced that in at least four election districts there was ground for such action. No decision on a recanvass was expected for several days, however.

In the Republican camp, Mr. O'Connor's sponsorship stemmed from the Republican Builders, a bitterly anti-Roosevelt group which took up this "spite" candidacy on the issue of "New Dealism as against Progressive Liberalism." He defeated his Republican opponent, Allen W. Dulles, by a substantial margin, although, as in the Democratic field, Mr. Dulles apparently had the support of every Republican leader in the district save one. The Republican enrollment in the district is 17,000 as compared with 32,000 registered Democrats.

Campaign for Congress

Local color was injected into the congressional campaign in the Twentieth District today when an 80-foot red, white and blue banner was placed over the headquarters of Vito Marcantonio, Republican and American Labor Party nominee for Representative. It proclaims:

"Mayor F. H. La Guardia says 'Harlem needs Vito Marcantonio in Congress.'"

The slogan was said to have been suggested by the Mayor whose seat in the House of Representatives went to Mr. Marcantonio, but was quickly captured by the Democrats in the person of James J. Lanzetta, incumbent seeking re-election.

RKO Signs Corrigan

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Pandro S. Berman, Vice-President of RKO studios, announced Sept. 22 Douglas Corrigan, transatlantic flier, has been signed to play in "Born to Fly," a story dealing with the "wrong-way" pilot's life. Terms of his contract were not disclosed.

Promises Los Angeles Reforms

Wide World

Mayor-elect Fletcher Bowron

Superior Court Justice recently made chief executive of city in recall election is seen with Mrs. Bowron, their son Barry and dog Laddie.

Los Angeles Awaits Clean-Up As New Mayor Plans for Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Installment of Fletcher Bowron as Mayor on Sept. 26 will complete the first successful recall of a mayor in the history of the nation's fifth largest city with chief interest now centering on how the new Mayor will set about "cleaning up the city," as promised in his campaign.

In the Bowron pre-recall campaign he promised to rid the community of widespread illegal activities including payoff for pin games, book making and prostitution. Upon election, Judge Bowron stated he intended to proceed "slowly with the broom."

The new Mayor points out that the police chief, for instance, is under civil service protection and furthermore, is appointed by the City Council on recommendation of the Police Commission.

Therefore, the "clean-up" as it affects public officers devolves upon what happens to the several principal commissions, such as police, fire, public works, health, water and power, and park. Under the City Charter, appointments are staggered so that a mayor in his four-year term gets a chance to appoint a majority.

Judge Bowron, who was in 1937 Presiding Justice of what is declared the nation's largest Superior Court, responded only two months ago to reform demands that he run for Mayor at the recall. Mayor Frank L. Shaw, who was first elected in 1933 and re-elected only last year gave way to defeat after 13 years in politics after a city-shaking campaign to oust him as the responsible head of a city allegedly graft-ridden.

Speculation is divided in responsible circles here as to whether the new Mayor, who serves the unexpired term to end in 1941, will await the normal opportunity for change in public officials—or whether he will act promptly under the charter to remove certain city commissioners with the City Council's ratification.

Seek Some Clue

Observers are trying to seek some clue to his attitude from the whirlwind campaign the Judge—now Mayor—put on, the result of which he credits to a radio-listening public, and 2,500 voluntary election-day workers, both of whom he classified as representative of the public demand for cleaner government on his pledge to minimize vice by removing protection in "high places."

The total vote of 44 per cent of the 820,000 registration—more cast than in the 1937 re-election of Mayor Shaw—was considered representative and a "good turnout" despite two major distractions; opening of the Pomona County Fair termed "the world's largest," and the State Convention of the American Legion at Santa Monica.

Results of the recall indicated that Mayor Shaw was solidly opposed by a single group who backed the successful candidate. With two minor candidates in the field, there had been some apprehension lest the incumbent be recalled in answer to the phrasing of the first part of the question on the ballot, but retained on the second part of the question in the event he should have received more votes than any of his three opponents.

Recall Favored

Recall was favored 235,196 to 128,727 on the first question, and Judge Bowron got 232,686 votes, Mayor Shaw 122,196 on the second with less than 7,000 split between the two other candidates who were labled "opportunist."

Bowron supporters, mainly a reform coalition of churches and business men, considered the victory a judgment against Mayor Shaw, two of whose police force have already been convicted for an attempted assassination of an anti-administration investigator last January; criminal action against Mayor Shaw has been threatened, and long-awaited "co-operation" is expected from the elective District Attorney who was accused in the spy-squad trial of shielding the Mayor and his secretary-brother; the pair had not been called to the stand, although they figured prominently in testimony for using strong-arm methods to maintain the administration. Buron Fitts, the District Attorney, was described by Bowron's supporters, however, as "athletic enough to get on the right side in this instance." If the new Mayor and the District Attorney clash over this issue, it will be a continuation of the feud begun when Judge Bowron was in charge of the runaway County Grand Jury of 1934 which insisted on a clean-up, and on perjury charges indicted Mr. Fitts, subsequently acquitted.

Almost equally in demand is the ousting of Police Chief James E. Davis. Many Bowron supporters, however, excuse him for indulging in "the human thing to do in paying for his position by giving the spy squad to direct command of Joe Shaw, who resigned on payoff charges, after the bombing convictions but before the recall.

Many believe Chief Davis, who is eligible for a pension, may choose to apply for it. He has been in the Department for 25 years; he first became chief in 1926, was relegated to deputy chief in 1930 under a reform Mayor, and resumed command in 1933 upon the Shaw election. He was deputy to Roy Steckel, now his deputy and leading candidate for the command in event of a change.

A similar "out" via the pension route is available to Dr. George Parrish, Health Officer.

Librarians of New York State Prepare Week of Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE MOHONK, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 24—Librarians from all over New York State will meet here on Monday for the opening of the forty-eighth annual conference of the New York Library Association. Continuing for six days, the conference will include sessions of general interest and for the various types of library work, according to Louis J. Bailey, Librarian of the Queens Borough Public Library, and President of the Association.

Well known authors and illustrators will address the gathering. Among them will be Cary Carmer, Marguerite de Angeli, Robert Lawson, Milton Wright, Ruth McKenney, Carleton Beals, Kate Seredy and Irita van Dorn.

Educators who will participate in the program include Mrs. Dorothy L. Riddle, Librarian of the Martha van Rensselear Hall Library, Cornell University; Dr. Alice Bryan, Consulting Psychologist, Columbia University; Mrs. Mabel Hoag Brady, head of the Department of Ceramics, Haaren High School, New York; Dr. Robert A. Polson, Extension Rural Sociologist, Cornell University; Dr. Frank L. Tolman, Division of Adult Education and Library Extension in New York State; Dr. Carter Alexander, Teachers College, Columbia University; Robert E. Will, Connecticut State College; Mrs. Gladys Y. Leslie, Bennington College Library; Peyton Hurt, Williams College; Miss Flora B. Ludington, Mount Holyoke College Library; and Miss Blanche Thompson, Benjamin Franklin High School, Rochester.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, will be the guest of honor. Dr. Bostwick was head of the New York Library Association in 1902-'03, while chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, and for many years was closely identified with library work in the State. He is the author of numerous books dealing with library work and literature.

The conference will devote considerable attention to public relations, one session taking the form of a trustees meeting, discussing library extension and public opinion. Consultants for that meeting will be Mrs. Beatrice Sawyer Rossell, of the American Library Association; Miss L. Marion Moshier, of the Library Extension Division of New York State; Miss Elizabeth Smith, of the Albany Public Library, and Louis M. Nourse, of the Adriance Memorial Library in Poughkeepsie.

Prominent among other speakers will be Dr. Milton J. Ferguson, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public

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Louis J. Bailey

President New York State Library Association.

Library and President of the American Library Association; Raymond R. Zimmerman, Home Owners' Loan Association; Wallace S. Sayre, Municipal Civil Service Commission; Edward Corsi, Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Welfare.

National library figures who will participate include Miss Nora Beust, of the Office of Education in Washington; Miss Mildred L. Batchelder, of the American Library Association; Miss Frances Trotter, Boys and Girls House, Toronto, and Miss Rebecca B. Rankin, of the New York Municipal Library.

Librarians at the conference will hold several sessions devoted to the selection of books for children and the art of story-telling.

Awards of $40 each will be given to five state librarians who have done outstanding publicity during the past year. A "Gay Nineties" party will be staged as an interlude in the professional atmosphere of the week. The attendance is expected to be about 400.

Aviation Act Test Probable as United Protests Rate Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Announcement by Northwest Airlines that, effective Oct. 1, it will reduce round-trip passenger fares between certain points was followed by the disclosure that United Air Lines Transport Corporation, which competes with Northwest between Chicago and Pacific Northwest cities, is inquiring from Civil Aeronautics Authority whether it could file a protest against Northwest's action.

If CAA accepts the protest it is expected to furnish the first test of effectiveness of the new Civil Aeronautics Act, insofar as stabilization of passenger fares is concerned. If CAA does not accept United's protest, the line plans to meet Northwest's reduction on that portion of its system which is competitive. That part of United's system accounts for a relatively small portion of its total business.

Northwest's proposed reduction is the first important change in fares since last winter when cuts by Northwest and a number of smaller lines at least partially restored in the spring, threatened the general air passenger fare structure.

The sharpest reduction by Northwest is 17½ per cent between Chicago and Seattle and Portland to round-trip fare of $132, or $28 less than now and $9.50 less than "educational" fare in effect in January and February.

In some quarters Northwest's action is interpreted as an attempt to offset United's sleeper service. Northwest's reduced round-trip fare between Chicago and Seattle is only about $10 more than round-trip first class rail fare, plus Pullman. Flying time is about one-fifth the rail time.

California Labor Rejects New Deal

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP)—A resolution "reaffirming our support of and loyalty to President Roosevelt and his New Deal legislative program" was rejected Sept. 23 in the closing sessions of the State Federation of Labor convention.

Delegates voted to uphold the Resolutions Committee in its adverse report on the measure. J. W. Buzzell, Los Angeles, Chairman of the Committee, explained this report was decided upon mainly because the Committee did not know what the President's future policies and program would be or what stand he would take on various issues.

Bancroft Wins California Primary

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—Official returns from the Aug. 30 primary gave Philip Bancroft, Walnut Creek farmer, victory over Ray L. Riley, state Railroad Commissioner, in their photo finish race for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

The final official count was Mr. Bancroft 295,751; Mr. Riley 292,940—a margin of only 2,811 votes.

Mr. Bancroft will oppose Sheridan Downey, Democratic nominee and supporter of the $30-every-Thursday pension plan, in the November election.

Omaha Visions New Glories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Waterway advocates here are predicting that opening of the Missouri River to navigation in 1939 or 1940 will "restore the glory," which, it recently was said, had been lost here because of high railroad freight rates.

The city is seeking to raise $3,000,000 to construct channel-side docks, warehouses and other equipment that goes with a first class river terminal. If it is successful, increased income to farmers through higher prices for grain alone may "repay" this sum in a single year.

At least, that is the analysis of C. E. Childe, freight rate expert here, in a report submitted to the Omaha Dock Board. He has submitted a table of comparative rail and water freight rates which include the following items:

	Now by rail	Water
Grain—Omaha to Memphis (cwt.)	$0.25.5	$0.10
Grain—Omaha to Pittsburgh, Pa.	.36	.18
Coal—Pittsburg, Kan., to Omaha (ton)	2.80	1.60
Steel—Chicago to Omaha (cwt.)	.50	.18
Gasoline—Gulfport, Miss., to Omaha	.59	.27
Sugar—New Orleans to Omaha	.61	.30

These savings, Mr. Childe emphasized, would do much to remove the rate handicap under which Omaha and the rest of the midwest suffers and has caused them to fall behind "deep water states."

Cost of getting grain to market is estimated at from 5 to 15 cents a bushel. Since the farmer is paid the ultimate market price minus the cost of transportation, his income from the grain movement would increase substantially.

Not only farmers would have more money to spend, the waterways advocates contend, but restoration of competitive rates on freight movements would remove "discriminatory differentials" which have caused many mid-west manufacturing plants to languish—thus restoring jobs to thousands of workers.

Walworth Violation Of Wagner Act Held

CHICAGO (AP)—A National Labor Relations Board trial examiner found Sept. 23 the Walworth Company, Inc., had violated the Wagner Labor Act at its plant in Kewanee, Ill.

Horace A. Ruckel, trial examiner, held the Company violated the Act "by discouraging its employees to join and engage in activities on behalf of the CIO; by sponsoring and dominating a Company union known as the Valve and Fitting Workers Union, and by discharging 17 employees for union activity."

Mr. Ruckel recommended that the Company reinstate the discharged men with back pay, withdraw recognition from the Valve and Fitting Workers' Union, rescind and cancel the contract between the latter organization and the Company, and disestablish it as a representative of its employees.

Violence marked the dispute that began last spring. Seven men were injured, none seriously. The plant closed.

The Kewanee plant employs 1,900 when operating at capacity. The company also has a plant in Boston.

California Editors Fear for Freedom

PASADENA, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP)—John B. Long, General Manager of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association told the State Bar Association last night that newspapers consider the contempt case against the Los Angeles Times and activities of the American Newspaper Guild "threats to the freedom of the press."

The Times was convicted on three counts of contempt, growing out of editorial comments published upon court cases.

"It is our understanding and belief, when a verdict is reached in a case, such a case is then open for public discussion," Mr. Long told the lawyers convention.

"The closed shop advocated by the Newspaper Guild, under which every man and woman who writes our news and editorials would be forced to join one certain organization, is a direct threat to the freedom of the press."

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Every switchboard position in New England that can be used is being used at maximum efficiency. Every available telephone truck is at work and every repairman is completing some definite assignment. Outside crews are bringing their own trucks and are being given assignments immediately on arrival. There will be no letup until normal service is restored.

Despite the progress being made — and each hour brings reports that new communities have had service restored — the situation is still serious. At least 200,000 of our 1,223,000 telephones are out of service. Whole areas in western Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Cape Cod are isolated from the rest of the world. With our plant seriously crippled, the number of calls has leaped to more than 70 per cent above normal.

We are deeply conscious of the inconvenience caused those deprived of telephone service as well as those whose calls to distant points have been delayed. With the present situation, however, we feel that each individual telephone user will appreciate that our first job is to restore service where it is most urgently needed — to areas, cities and towns that are isolated, to hospitals, fire and police departments and relief agencies.

When this primary job is finished we will undertake immediately the restoration of service to individuals at their homes and offices in order that the period of unavoidable inconvenience may be shortened as much as possible.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Building Character Through Thinking and Practice

A Teacher Who Puts 'First Things First' Works Out a Plan That Proves Practical for Others to Follow

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"There is a teacher up in Minnesota who is doing wonderful things with character education in the public schools," a friend of mine told me one day about two years ago. We as a nation, in fact as a world, had been going through periods of so-called depressions, recessions, unemployment, and whatnot, until men and women were beginning to realize as never before, that if anything in the schools and in the home were more important than all else, it was character. Furthermore it was dawning on people that character building could be taught; and should be taught. Various people were trying it, with varying degrees of success. That teacher in Minneapolis—how was she doing it? And what she does, I was told, really works.

You know who it is. The series of articles published on this page shortly afterward introduced her. Agness Boysen, Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, told us in those articles a few of the outstanding ways in which she puts "first things first." Now this, plus additional material, is available in book form, under the title, "First Things First," with a subtitle, "A Practical Plan of Character Education for School and Home." (By Agness Boysen, and published by Associated Authors, Chicago, $2 plus 15 cents postage.)

Pictures Chosen By the Children

If you were to surround yourself with the pictures with which Mrs. Boysen has illustrated her book, and live with them awhile, you would learn much of her work with children; and, we believe, be helped to carry it through with your own, at home or in school. You recall Hofmann's beautiful painting of the boy Jesus in the Temple. Under it she quotes Plato's "Through Obedience Learn to Command." You know Dicksee's "Child Handel," the little fellow discovered at night playing the huge piano. "Initiative" is emphasized here. A painting of Paul Revere illustrates "Punctuality." One called "Behind the Plow" illustrates "Thrift."

"Judgment," with the caption from Proverbs, "Happy Is the Man That Findeth Wisdom," is illustrated by Herter's painting, "The Signing of the Constitution." A picture of Lindbergh holding two flags and standing on a balcony in Paris is given in the section on "Social Attitudes." Rosa Bonheur's lovely "Brittany Sheep," a flock lying quietly and safely under the watchful care of the sheep dog, illustrates "Reliability." We like the passage quoted here from I Corinthians: "Watch Ye, Stand Fast, Be Strong!" The final character point is "Industry." Suitable is the illustration, "The Youth of Lincoln," by Rhees, and the caption from Ecclesiastes: "Whatsoever Thy Hand Findeth to Do, Do It With All Thy Might."

Gather them up, these qualities of character. There are ten given, two of which are not illustrated by pictures. Mrs. Boysen builds with the children a "Key to Success" made up of these ten character qualities, and works out with them under each quality its rightful demands upon us all, in expressing that quality: Reliability, Obedience, Judgment, Punctuality, Initiative, Personal Habits, Industry, Social Attitudes, Self-Control, and Thrift.

Getting the Child To Help

One of the first means of building a wholesome and co-operative attitude toward character building on the child's part, is the introduction of a new type of report card for the old arbitrary grading system still used in all too many schools. The teacher, under the new system, is friend and guide, not dictator and judge. The child is helped to do away with fear, and to think of a report card as representing his own record of real progress—a record he himself wishes at intervals to make. Similarly, in the home, this co-operative attitude made up of parent and child working together, nobody judging nor giving arbitrary black marks, is, if the character building is to go forward, essential. A child who is helped to check his own progress in the ten character qualities listed above, is holding in his small, sturdy hand, a "key to success." Mrs. Boysen tells us how she has helped children in school to gain this attitude, and goes on to show us how we as parents can help them in the home to do likewise.

The chapters on Building Character Through Academic Subjects should give every teacher food for thought. After all, if assigned to teach mathematics, history, English composition, what of really lasting value are we going to teach? And as parents, when Johnnie flings his arithmetic book in disguest on the floor, are we clear as to what real worth we hope he will gain by studying it. Is there more to it than learning to use the multiplication tables? If so, what?

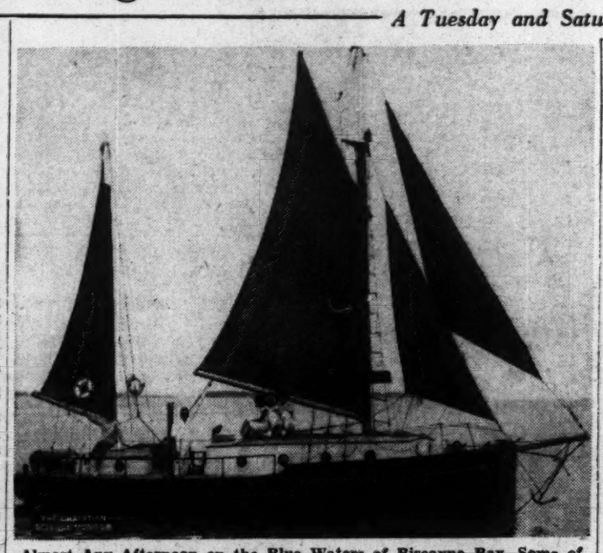
Active Sharing In Homelife

There are, among others, chapters on The Teacher a Vital Factor, Building Character in the Home, Measuring Progress in the Home, Using Leisure Hours Profitably, and Some Questions Answered. I particularly like the practical suggestions to parents for helping the children take active part in home life, having their share of responsibilities and joys in common with their mother and dad.

It is a temptation here as in other chapters to quote some of the many sentences that are bound to meet the need of someone. "Character education is the process of teaching the child to do right through his own ability to reason and think." "One of the necessary factors in happy home-building is the realization that each member of the family is responsible for making desirable contributions to the welfare of the household." "When fear and anxiety are dispelled from the thoughts of the pupil, and in their place are established self-confidence and freedom of thought, academic knowledge which really functions is easily acquired."

Deep Foundations

Within the past two years Mrs. Boysen has been called upon to help many a school and a vast number of parents in initiating a definite plan of character building. She has also been teaching teachers. Her work is, I am convinced, an important contribution to education. That it has lasting value, is indicated by the theme of her closing paragraph. "The one great need in education today is more love," she writes: "love of work, love of children, love of humanity. . . . It creates a freshness and originality in the work, a spirit of friendliness and co-operation in the classroom, and a happy responsiveness in the children. This love is the motive power which eliminates weariness and discouragement and lifts children to higher accomplishments and nobler ideals."



Almost Any Afternoon on the Blue Waters of Biscayne Bay, Some of the Girls of Miss Harris' Florida School May Be Seen Enjoying a Sail on the Viking, the School Cruise Boat, Perhaps Landing on Some Island to Examine Plant and Shell Life They Have Been Studying. The School Is Adding Two Months in the North Carolina Mountains Each Year.

Private School Carries On Study of Its Region

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These days even schools move about. Perhaps it is a trend. Once upon a time we screwed down all the school desks and considered that a well-ordered pupil should "stay put." Even after we began to realize that school desks should be movable, and children not screwed down, we still thought of the schools themselves (except for a few that moved South for the winter) as rooted to their respective spots. But for the sake of an aim, inasmuch as the mountain will not move to Mahomet, more than one school or camp now gathers itself up and treks to another location for a period in order to study something to be found only there.

Two Months In the Mountains

A school in Miami is entering upon an interesting experiment in this direction. Miss Harris' Florida School, under a new plan, is holding sessions during October and May in the highly interesting region of Hendersonville, in the mountains of western North Carolina. The regular class work will duplicate that being carried on simultaneously in Miami. It is, however, the use of local material for this work, plus the extra-curricular activity, carried on during each afternoon under guidance, that strikes a fresh note in the daily routine of a private school.

This section of North Carolina has one of the oldest of American civilizations, rich in ballad and folklore untouched by more recent times. The girls of Miss Harris' School will take on projects of a local nature. One may study the language of the region—its Early English words and phrasing; another may collect ballads; another study the crafts—hooked rugs, pottery, weaving (there are more than 33 variations of the honeysuckle design known to these mountains, besides the rose, the ring, the cat's-paw, and others).

In addition to research projects encouraged during their time here, the girls will carry on their camera club, horseback riding, and other outdoor activities. A tie-up with the Great Smoky Mountains Hiking Club is being worked out, with the idea of teaching the girls to walk naturally, to climb, and to develop their woodcraft experience. Through the help of the extension department of the University of North Carolina state forestry department and other local sources, the region itself will be studied, geologically and geographically.

Wholesome Development

Of course, a group of girls of 'teen age cannot go deeply into regional research in a bare two months of any one year; but it is certainly an interesting educational step for a private school to take. Many a private school pays little or no attention to the region in which it is located, beyond enjoying it for walks, rides, or swims. Here is a school whose girls are definitely encouraged to use the rich study material at hand. The move to North Carolina, then, becomes something more than a delightful change, a bid for pupils through providing variety. It is an adapting to secondary-school level the fine regional study carried on by some of the colleges. And whether a school takes a "school journey" of a month's duration or whether it stays the whole season at its home address, this sort of use of regional material as a source of study and recreation is a wholesome educational development.

M. J. T.

G. W. Romer

Outdoor Study Under Palm and Pine on the Miami Campus of Miss Harris' Florida School.

Poets' Readings Available For Classroom Use

Vachel Lindsay's stirring reading of his famous poem, "The Congo," which so delighted audiences during his lifetime, may now be heard by all who have access to a phonograph. The original recording, made on aluminum discs and long out of print, has, through the enterprise of the National Council of Teachers of English, been transferred to improved durable discs which reproduce clearly the vigorous chanting of America's outstanding troubadour.

The record is one in a Contemporary Poets Series planned by the National Council for use in the classroom and edited by George W. Hibbitt and W. Cabell Greet of Columbia University. Another record which has been issued is the reading by Robert P. Tristram Coffin of three of his best poems: "The Secret Heart," "The Fog," and "Lantern in the Snow." Made with the latest recording equipment, the readings have the double interest of revealing the full beauty of the author's interpretation of his poems and of reproducing the accent and inflection of characteristic Maine speech.

Under the auspices of the English organization, Robert Frost has made four double records of his best-loved poems, including "The Death of the Hired Man," "Mending Wall," and "Two Tramps in Mud Time"; and Gertrude Stein has recorded several of her shorter pieces and selections from "Making of Americans."

A complete list of the available records may be obtained from the National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West 68th Street, Chicago.

Letters From Home—A Steadying Influence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The importance of the letter from home can scarcely be over estimated, we feel sure. To the boy or girl away at boarding school or college, it can be the most steadying of influences. Our heart goes out to those mothers and fathers who without fail find the time each week to write such a letter to each son and daughter who is away from the home circle. And sometimes that means as many as four or five letters every week for as many years!

We know of boys and girls whose success—or failure—in school or college was due in no small measure to those letters or the absence of them. One girl, for instance, often says she never would have finished college had it not been for the weekly letters from her father. She was an excellent student, but inclined to homesickness the whole four years we knew her in college. Her father's letters were her greatest source of comfort and encouragement—the high spot in every week. They never failed to come. We read some of those letters. Never did he sympathize with her wanting to come home, but each letter was in itself an assurance of love and complete understanding that always left its recipient glowing with happiness.

We are glad to have another letter for The Parent bringing up this important subject.—Editor of The Parent.

The Parent

Texas

Dear Parent Friends:

Mine is a long felt gratitude for The Parent.

Having just read the College Adjustments letter, my thought has turned to the correlated matter of our children's adherence to their concept of God and to the standards of right thinking and living which they know in their homes. Fidelity to these standards has never been an easy task. It is no easier now, we parents know, amidst the prevalent idea in the development of individuality that freedom means license to follow one's inclinations and desires rather than liberty to choose and do right.

Our home letters mean much to our college children, as the College Adjustment letter showed. Though there be no preachments, no lectures therein, the simple chronicle of home days, including incidents of Daddy's business, Sister's high school activities—and in our case the progress of the yard which the boy had landscaped and mapped for our guidance ere he took off for his freshman year—all these are something to tie to in the midst of college atmosphere. These may be means to an end, if we are alert to make them that. Here and there in the letters can be tucked in small remarks, comments—wise and otherwise, more often otherwise, even a "wisecrack" now and then may not come amiss. Always what lies beneath will be found and, if laughed at, so much the better.

Letters afford opportunities for many things to be said and received more harmoniously than face to face, when care is taken that the manner of saying be impersonal, so that there is no necessity for a direct reply. Let us be grateful, and content to sow any small seed, then to leave it with the sowing, since we know the tiniest seed possesses its own inherent power of growth.

In the years of writing to our son I suppose I have touched upon everything from "ships, and shoes and sealing wax" to "cabbages and kings." I know I have felt free to do so as in the boy's home days. Somehow it seems these between-lines secrets have become an added tie between us. Inquisitive Sister once asked what was in the pile of boxes on his closet shelf. The reply she received was, "Mom's letters."

(Mrs.) J. G. F. G.

A Saturday Column

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

Staging a "Pan-American Conference" Proved an Excellent Way to Review a Semester's Work in One Class in the Seattle High Schools.

In Studying the Pacific Rim

A High-School Pan-American Conference Was Staged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

In the Seattle high schools a social science course called Pacific Rim history is offered to seniors. During one semester the countries of India, Russia, China, and Japan are studied while the next semester's work includes the islands of the Pacific, Canada, and Latin America.

While meditating last spring upon a way for the students to make a summary of the semester's work, there came the inspiration to have them hold a Pan-American Conference. The following plan was adopted and work was begun about four weeks in advance of the conference date.

Each student selected the country he wanted to represent at the conference. He had then to read up on his country and know what would be its wishes when participating in discussions and voting on the resolutions to be adopted. The conference lasted one hour each day for the five days that it was in session.

International trade week, May 23-27, was set as the date. After some discussion and bickering the students selected the city, Buenos Aires, as the place for the conference. The next step was to choose a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary for the Conference. In the meantime, flags of all the Latin-American countries, a Pan-American Union penant, mounted pictures, and colored maps were being prepared to decorate the room.

Demanded A Review

While these preparations were being made, the official agenda including research was being arranged. To each of the five days was assigned a specific topic. Each day's program consisted of presentation of formal speeches, usually three, sometimes four, after which a set of resolutions on the subject before the Conference for the day, was presented. Then followed a general—sometimes heated—discussion by the group, amendments, and adoption of the resolutions. It was during the discussions that the delegates showed their knowledge of the country they represented.

The Conference opened on Monday with a program of Peace. This was followed on Tuesday with Trade speeches and discussion. On Wednesday Education and Propaganda was debated. Thursday, Air Transportation, Pan-American Roads, Radio Development, and Tourist Trade engaged their attention. On Friday the Conference closed with a discussion on the problem of Immigration Control in the Latin-American countries and the adoption of resolutions of appreciation.

Education And Propaganda

Wednesday's program on Education and Propaganda was the most interesting, perhaps the most difficult because of research handicaps for high school students. The formal speeches dealt with such problems as: Propaganda, its characteristics, the harm it has caused; Propaganda "Scares" of Fascism and Communism; Education the Preserver of Democracy.

The speeches for each day were checked over a week earlier to make sure that the student had done the work and that he understood his subject matter. Individuals were assigned to lead in the opposition to and support of the resolutions to be adopted. This necessitated that the resolutions had to be ready several days in advance of their presentation so that the leaders in the discussion would have time to prepare themselves on the subject.

The students put on a very realistic conference, so much so that on one day the honorable delegate from Paraguay walked out of the Conference in high dudgeon during the debate on immigration restriction. He slammed the door and strode out into the corridor and refused to return. Adult visitors were so interested that they wanted to get into the discussion. The teacher was not bored, while the students had the time of their lives. They liked it so well that they did not want to bring the conference to a close.

M. P. B.

Different Emphasis

American parents and grandparents can remember the emphasis, when they went to school, upon the regimental teaching of the three R's and other studies. Today they see a new emphasis in the education of their children and grandchildren—the adjustment of the school program to meet the needs and abilities of each pupil. Every effort is being made to give all boys and girls today an understanding of the social and industrial life of the community in which they live. A recent Office of Education study revealed that 61 cities, 11 States and 20 colleges and universities have curriculum laboratories or departments in which courses of study, books, and other materials are brought together to be used in improving the school curriculum.

School-Library Service

The school and college library is becoming more important in the American educational picture, and there is a trend toward placing emphasis upon the use of books rather than upon books themselves. Many States are spending large sums for school-library purposes. There are now 11 State supervisors of school libraries, and, during the coming school year, other States will provide supervisors for better educational library service. The District of Columbia and 21 States now have certification for school librarians. Many rural schools will get books during this term through the State library agency—the bookmobile.

Television Institute Has Large Enrollment

Nearly ten times as many students are enrolled to study television at the Massachusetts Television Institute this fall as were registered last year, according to President Porter H. Evans of the Institute.

"To our minds, this extraordinary increase in enrollment indicates clearly that the general public is awakening to the fact that television is here," said President Evans today.

"Young people see in television a new industry destined to be many times larger than radio. They are beginning to realize the many opportunities for a career which will be open to those prepared to enter this great, new profession.

"These opportunities lie in the fields of research, design, manufacture, test, installation, maintenance, and operation of radio and television equipment."

Two courses of study will be offered this year—a technical and a practical course. The practical course has been added to the curriculum this year for students not fully qualified to enter the technical course or who wish to approach the study of television by way of experimentation rather than theory.

Education by Radio

School-radio producing groups now numbering about 350 will probably double in the United States during this school year. State radio councils in which all major non-commercial organizations plan public-interest programs are making definite progress. All of the major broadcasting networks are displaying interest in carrying and improving educational programs.

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"Who Goeth With a Pipe"

I THINK we all noticed a subtle change in Sally from the first day of her visit. We had been looking forward to her arrival; for besides being a fine musician, she is possessed of a lively temperament that is the best thing in the world to put zest into midsummer family doldrums. It was on the first day, then, that we noticed a certain preoccupation—something more than the joy of seeing us—in a large shapeless bag of blue felt, such as is used in well-regulated households to contain the best table silver. The mysterious processes of traveling and moving impel the human to protect what he holds most dear; as the camera enthusiast shields his Leica, as the musician guards his violin, or the tennis champion his racquet, so Sally clutched her amorphous burden beneath her arm when she ascended our front steps.

I did not feel shy in asking what was in it. "Pipes," was Sally's casual reply. "Just my set of pipes." I indicated my surprise. "A hookah?" I inquired politely. "Oh, not *that* kind of pipe!" she laughed. "These you blow out, not in. Shepherd's pipes, you know." She opened the bag with tender care. There lay six bamboo pipes of varying sizes: two small ones which looked to be about ten inches long, two several inches longer and rather fatter, and two quite big, humorous fellows. Each had a mouthpiece, a little "window," and holes at regular intervals down the front. They had a rustic, homely look, which made it hard to think of them as a treasured possession.

* * *

ON FREQUENT OCCASIONS, during the next few weeks, Sally would disappear to her room or to the garden. Reedy pastoral sounds of different pitch and timbre floated down the stairs or in at the windows. One by one, members of the family began to follow her in a way which brought to mind the rats behind the Pied Piper. Mingled strains of the soprano and alto pipe, the one delicate and flute-like, the other deeper and fuller, could be heard engaged in a round, a folksong with descant, or a two-part madrigal. Even my brother, who first scorned the whole business as a piece of foolishness, added his talents on the big tenor pipe, which under his vigorous ministrations often took on the tone of a Hudson River steamboat approaching the pier.

I am ashamed to say that I was the last to hold out against this wizardry. A recorder, which I had once bought in a hopeful moment in Germany, and which declined consistently to emit anything more than a squeak, had made me wary of any instrument which was operated by mouth power. But I, too, came to scoff and remained to play; for, from the first moment that I picked up the alto pipe and discovered that I could produce "Sumer is icumen in" with little effort, I was hopelessly lost. Something like a cult of piping began in our hitherto mute household. Sally produced a bevy of music she had culled for pipes, including arrangements of easy Beethoven sonatinas, arias of Handel, Bach chorales, and countless folksongs.

* * *

AT THIS POINT the expert piper would be sure to exclaim that we had missed one of the most vital points in piping, if not the main one: which is that the pipes are not manufactured commercially, but must be made by hand. One of the principal tenets of the Pipers' Guild, which first revived the art of piping in England, is that the musician should make his own pipe. The Guild claims that the musician misses an important facet of his art when he plays on an instrument which he has bought in a shop, an instrument the making of which he does not understand and in which he takes no interest.

At first we were all too much absorbed in the actual process of playing, of discovering the musical possibilities of the pipes, to inquire as to their origin. Our awakening came through a close friend, a painter, who was most scornful of our piping. He was one of the large class of people who believe that music's place is in the concert hall, not in the home, and he could not understand the pleasure derived from a mere approximation of beauty under untrained hands. We had just about had enough of his jibes and heavy sarcasm, when he learned that the pipes could be made at home with slight difficulty. His attitude changed at once. Obtaining the instructions from Sally, he lost no time in getting started.

Bamboo of a proper size, enough to make a whole battery of pipes, was contributed by a local rug merchant; the making of the little "window" and the cork mouthpiece was a simple matter to our dexterous friend. In a meeting at our house, which had all the aspects of a ceremony, the end of the pipe was sawed off to sound "D" on the piano, and the holes drilled to make the tones of the scale. Now, at last, we are playing an instrument whose whole evolution from a simple stick of wood we have observed and taken part in.

* * *

I DO NOT need to point out that Sally's enthusiasm, which we had first regarded with distrust and scorn, has become even more of a passion with us. Possibly our first zeal will subside into a reasonable hobby, rather than a menace to other activity and a nuisance to the neighbors, who so far have been singularly forbearant. Come what may, I believe that all of us will have profited by the experience; at least, something will have been accomplished which would have looked impossible two months ago—my brother has shown at least a temporary infidelity to "swing."

JEANNETTE EYRE

BY COURTESY of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLADIOLI: *A Painting on Silk by Harold L. Lindergreen*

AT ONE of the special seasonal flower shows held in Boston's Horticultural Hall, there was shown, with the flowers, a series of portraits of some of the choicest blooms. These were painted in tempera on silk, with great delicacy and fidelity of feeling for form and texture, by Harold L. Lindergreen, a Boston artist well known for his decorative rendering of floral subjects. In this series, the artist's viewpoint in regard to arrangement and color combination was presented for the pleasure and profit of those who saw the exhibition, as well as for a permanent record of the beauty of the blossoms. This handsome variety is known as "Star of Bethlehem."

In His Presence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Moses was bidden to lead the children of Israel through the wilderness toward the promised land, he apparently felt the need of human help and support to enable him to accomplish this, for the record states: "And Moses said unto the Lord, See, thou sayest unto me, Bring up this people: and thou hast not let me know whom thou wilt send with me." God said, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest" (Exodus 33:12, 14).

The story of the journeyings of the Israelites through the wilderness, their struggles and failures, their renewed faith and effort, their triumph and success, is fraught with intense interest, for in some aspects it is comparable to the struggles and trials, the failures and the victories of our own everyday experience. In solving the problems that confronted him, Moses was steadfast in his reliance on God. Had not God promised that He would be with him and the people? He was as certain of God's presence as he was of his own being. How, then, could he waver?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 308), "The Soul-inspired patriarchs heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man." What a wonderful blessing it must have been to those men of olden times to be so conscious of the presence of God, to know Him to be so close to them, that they could talk with Him consciously, even as they talked with one another!

There are many burdened ones, suffering from sickness or disease, sin or sorrow, who would give much, perhaps even their all, of material possessions, to be able to talk with God, and feel the blessing of His holy presence. To such as these Christian Science comes with its joyous message of hope and freedom. It teaches us how we, too, may learn to talk with God, learn to know the peace of His presence here and now. "Love," Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 13), "is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals."

It matters not what may be our station in this human experience, how desperate or unhappy our circumstances may seem to be, or how far we may have strayed from rectitude, tempted by the so-called pleasures and sins of the flesh. Wherever we are, the Christ, Truth, is ever holding out a sustaining arm to raise us up from our troubles and difficulties, saying, in the words of the beloved Master (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Whether we be among those who are rich in this world's goods or poor, high in the social scale or supposedly humbly situated, weighs not one jot in the sight of God, for all His children are equally blessed, perfect, and complete. Each one of us may avail himself of the opportunity to find and talk with Him, and to dwell continually in His presence.

But, one may say: "How do we know that this teaching is true? What proof is there that this blessing is available to us?" The proof is at hand, for all who are willing to see. At every Wednesday evening testimony meeting held each week in Christian Science churches throughout the world, witnesses arise to declare that, through the power of Truth, they have been healed of their ills. How are these healings accomplished? In no other way than through the conscious recognition of the presence and power, the allness, of infinite God, good.

The student of Christian Science communes with God through holy, consecrated thought, in the quiet of his own consciousness, wherein the worldly and material senses are silenced. He accepts the promises given by the Master, Christ Jesus, of God's wondrous love, care, and provision for all His children, with which the four Gospels abound. When, through earnest prayer and spiritual communion with God, divine Love, the sick are made well, the sinner is reformed, the sorrowing and troubled are comforted, are not these sufficient proof that we do indeed dwell in the presence of the Father?

In all her writings Mrs. Eddy emphasizes the glorious truth of man's oneness with God, our Father-Mother, divine Love. Love is infinite, omnipotent, omnipresent, and since man is God's reflection, His image and likeness, wherever man is, there God is. Spiritual man can never be separated from God, for as Paul declared (Acts 17:28), "In him we live, and move, and have our being." Man is ever supported, maintained, and governed by divine Love, ever under Love's protection and care. Our need is to know this, and to claim our inheritance as children of the one loving Father-Mother God. This is indeed dwelling in "the secret place of the most High" so that in peace, joy, and security we may face each new day, truly abiding "under the shadow of the Almighty."

Mrs. Eddy writes in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Willows

WILLOWS by the bay
when the boat-sheets were hoisted
sped, green-sailed, away!

—JAKUSUI, adapted from the Japanese by Kenneth Porter.

The Bells of Siena

WE FELT a little limited in our view-ss room, though things in the street were engaging to watch; women taking jugs to the fountain, donkeys and their loads coming up the hill, a young peasant going down it with great strides of his wooden shoes; but when six o'clock came (which it almost immediately did) such a clamor broke out from a belfry overhead that we stared at each other in dismay.

Could we ever sleep through that?

Its clangor was smitten into by another, hard by; then another, slightly more aloof, and sweeter; then suddenly everything in the town began to ring, to pound, to beat, to jangle! adding to the reverberations that already filled our room to bursting; we almost felt we were being shoved into the street. . . . No room for us and that too! Babs, in the act of brushing her hair at the bureau, dropped the brush, clapped both hands over her ears and, raising both eyebrows, stared whimsically at me by the wash-stand—who, in an even worse case with a face dripping wet, had taken refuge in a towel and was giggling over the top of it. . . . Wow! the bells of Siena. We had heard of them: had heard that there were more bells to the acre, here, as it were, than in any other Tuscan town; but we had not expected to sleep right under them. For when we reached this street, I had not thought to search the air for belfries; that was not one of our usual preoccupations, when engaging a room.

And in stony Siena, how they echoed. Each deep little lane clutched at the sounds, old palace throwing them back to old palace, church walls catching and prolonging the multifarious din, till not only the hills of Siena but all the seven hills of Rome, it seemed, might have been joining in the clamor.

It ceased at last; but the town still hummed—like a great tuning-fork.—From "Sunshine and Dust," by ANNE BOSWORTH GREENE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Peopling Places From the Past

IT WAS not until I lived at Hampstead that nature became an important part of my life. I used to sit on the Heath for hours or wander over it for miles, listening for the bells of Christchurch on summer evenings, and there is not a yard of it that I do not know. To this day Hampstead Heath is for me the most beautiful place on earth and I could never tire of its spring and autumn glories. . . .

For me Hampstead Heath has a further attraction. I have the true biographer's habit of peopling every place with the personalities of the past. I cannot walk through St. James's Park without remembering that it was once Cromwell's back-garden and that Hazlitt used to live in a house where Queen Anne's Mansions now towers over Birdcage Walk. I cannot pass down Fleet Street without thinking of Dr. Johnson. I cannot go along Baker Street without wondering where Sherlock Holmes lived, for ever since childhood Holmes has been as real a person to me as, say, Garrick or Goldsmith. So far does this feeling for my favourite characters carry me that Coventry exists in my imagination simply as the town through which Falstaff flatly refused to march. Places, in short, are chiefly interesting to me because of their connection with people; and though I love Hampstead Heath for its personal associations, I love it also because some of my best and oldest friends have known and loved it: Hazlitt, Keats, Johnson, Scott and Carlyle, to mention a few.—From "Thinking It Over," by HESKETH PEARSON. (London: Hamish Hamilton.)

Mood

IN THE lilt of the wind which is fall's great delight,
Is the tang and the urge and the heart
To be out and away and take part
In a song or a dance,
In a laugh or a glance,
With a mood which belies and betrays
With the changing color of days
And the lilt of the wind which is fall's great delight.

BARBARA BERANGER

Royalty in Suburbia

IT WAS the hour of the morning when a ceaseless stream of town-going cars poured down our suburban road. An unaccustomed lull made me look out of the window. There, in the middle of the road, heedless of the string of cars piling up behind them, sauntered a swan and his spouse. The river, with a swan-populated island, was not two hundred yards away, but this swan's snowy feathers were stained with red. He required attention, and he was certainly demanding it.

No one in London, not even a swan, can stage an emergency without finding that a policeman already has it in hand. An extra tall Bobby appeared as if by magic. Deftly he dropped his short rubber cape over the swan's wings and tucked him under his arm, with as much composure as if carrying swans were a regular part of his metropolitan duties. The lady's one idea was to follow her lord, and the policeman's intention was to get them into somebody's garden while the traffic disentangled itself. My lawn was offered as asylum; and, for a brief interval, it was no suburban garden, but a royal pleasaunce which the majestic pair deigned to inspect with considerable interest. Bread was humbly offered and graciously accepted, but the birds scorned water in a basin—and I had no golden bowl.

Meanwhile the policeman had requested the use of the telephone "to communicate with the Swan-Uppers." Members of this ancient order, clad in gay medieval garb, proceed up the Thames once a year in an old-time barge to mark the young swans. But, on this occasion, the Swan-Upper arrived in a small blue motor-van and wore a white linen coat. In my ignorance, I begged him not to separate the swan from his mate. "She has been so devoted and so brave," I pleaded. "Madam," he answered gravely and a trifle pityingly, "I have come to *help* the swans. They will both stay with the Swanmaster until they are ready for flight again." He then began to stroke the swan and to murmur over it with deferential affection.

Finally a little procession, snow-white and dark blue, made its way down the garden path and into the waiting motor-van. And, as I watched them go, I knew that the swan was not more convinced than I that he was indeed a royal bird.

U. R. L.

In Seiner Gegenwart

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS Mose geheißen wurde, die Kinder Israel durch die Wüste ins gelobte Land zu führen, fühlte er offenbar das Bedürfnis nach menschlicher Hilfe und Unterstützung, ohne die er glaubte, dieser Aufgabe nicht gewachsen zu sein; denn der Bericht lautet: „Und Mose sprach zu dem Herrn: Siehe, du sprichst zu mir: Führe das Volk hinauf! und läßt mich nicht wissen, wen du mit mir senden willst". Gott sprach: „Mein Angesicht soll vorangehen; damit will ich dich leiten" (2. Mose 33, 12. 14).

Die Geschichte der Wanderungen der Israeliten durch die Wüste (ihre Kämpfe und Mißerfolge, ihr erneutes Vertrauen und Bemühen, ihr Sieg und Erfolg) ist in allen Teilen hochinteressant; denn in mancher Hinsicht ist sie mit den Kämpfen und Anfechtungen, den Mißerfolgen und Siegen unserer eigenen Alltagserfahrung zu vergleichen. Mose verließ sich beim Lösen der Probleme, die an ihn herantraten, unerschütterlich auf Gott. Hatte denn Gott nicht verheißen, daß Er mit ihm und dem Volk sein werde? Er war der Gegenwart Gottes so gewiß wie seines eigenen Daseins. Wie konnte er dann unschlüssig sein?

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 308): „Die seeleninspirierten Patriarchen vernahmen die Stimme der Wahrheit und redeten so bewußt mit Gott, wie der Mensch mit dem Menschen redet". Was für ein wunderbarer Segen es für jene Menschen vor alters gewesen sein muß, sich der Gegenwart Gottes so bewußt zu sein, zu wissen, daß Er ihnen so nahe war, daß sie bewußt mit Ihm reden konnten, gerade wie sie miteinander redeten!

Viele Kummerbeladene, die an Krankheit oder Siechtum, Sünde oder Trübsal leiden, würden viel, vielleicht sogar ihr ganzes materielles Hab und Gut hingeben, wenn sie mit Gott reden und den Segen Seiner heiligen Gegenwart fühlen könnten. Solchen Bekümmerten bringt die Christliche Wissenschaft ihre freudige Hoffnungs- und Freiheitsbotschaft. Sie lehrt uns, wie auch wir mit Gott reden lernen können, wie wir den Frieden Seiner Gegenwart hier und jetzt erkennen lernen können. „Liebe" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 13), „ist unparteiisch und allumfassend in ihrer Anwendbarkeit und in ihren Gaben".

Es ist belanglos, was unser Stand in dieser menschlichen Erfahrung ist, wie verzweifelt oder unglücklich unsere Verhältnisse anscheinend sind, oder wie weit wir durch Versuchungen sogenannter Freuden und Sünden des Fleisches von der Redlichkeit abgeirrt sein mögen. Überall reicht uns der Christus, die Wahrheit, einen stützenden Arm, will uns über unsere Mühsale und Schwierigkeiten erheben, und sagt zu uns mit den Worten des geliebten Meisters (Matth. 11, 28): „Kommet her zu mir alle, die ihr mühselig und beladen seid; ich will euch erquicken". Ob wir an Gütern dieser Welt reich oder arm sind, auf hoher gesellschaftlicher Stufe stehen oder vermeintlich bescheiden leben, fällt in Gottes Augen nicht im geringsten ins Gewicht; denn alle Seine Kinder sind gleich gesegnet, vollkommen und vollständig. Wir alle können die Gelegenheit ergreifen, Gott zu finden, um mit Ihm zu reden und beständig in Seiner Gegenwart zu weilen.

Es mag jedoch eingewendet werden: „Wieso wissen wir, daß diese Lehre wahr ist? Was beweist uns, daß wir dieses Segens teilhaftig werden können?" Den Beweis können alle sehen, die sehen wollen. In allen Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlungen, die jede Woche in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt stattfinden, stehen Zeugen auf und erklären, daß sie durch die Kraft der Wahrheit von ihren Leiden geheilt wurden. Wie werden diese Heilungen vollbracht? Nur durch bewußte Anerkennung der Gegenwart und Macht, der Allheit, des unendlichen Gemüt, des Guten.

Der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft tritt in der Stille seines eigenen Bewußtseins, worin die weltlichen und materiellen Sinne zum Schweigen gebracht sind, durch heiliges, geweihtes Denken mit Gott in Gemeinschaft. Er glaubt die in den vier Evangelien so zahlreich berichteten von dem Meister, Christus Jesus, gegebenen Verheißungen der wunderbaren Liebe, Obhut und Fürsorge Gottes für alle Seine Kinder. Wenn durch aufrichtiges Gebet und geistige Gemeinschaft mit Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, die Kranken gesund werden, die Sünder bekehrt, die Mühseligen und Beladenen getröstet werden, ist das nicht genug Beweis, daß wir tatsächlich in der Gegenwart des Vaters weilen?

In allen ihren Schriften betont Mrs. Eddy die herrliche Wahrheit des Einsseins des Menschen mit Gott, unserem Vater-Mutter, der göttlichen Liebe. Die Liebe ist unendlich, allmächtig, allgegenwärtig; und da der Mensch Gottes Widerspiegelung, Sein Bild und Gleichnis ist, ist Gott überall, wo der Mensch ist. Der geistige Mensch kann nie von Gott getrennt werden; denn „in ihm leben, weben und sind wir", wie Paulus erklärt (Apg. 17, 28). Der Mensch wird immer durch die göttliche Liebe gestützt, erhalten und regiert, er steht immer unter dem Schutz und der Obhut der Liebe. Wir müssen dies wissen und auf unser Erbe als Kinder des einen liebenden Vater-Mutter-Gottes Anspruch erheben. Das heißt in der Tat „unter dem Schirm des Höchsten" weilen, so daß wir in Frieden, Freude und Sicherheit jeden neuen Tag beginnen können und wahrhaft „unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen" bleiben.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrem Buch "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307): „Was für ein herrliches Erbe uns doch durch das Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Liebe gegeben ist! Mehr können wir nicht erbitten, mehr begehren wir nicht, mehr können wir nicht haben. Diese liebliche Gewißheit ist das ‚Schweig und Verstumme' für alle menschlichen Befürchtungen, für Leiden jeder Art".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Autumn Reds

THERE is a richness in the stuff of things
That autumn dyes with red: the hues of apples:
Bloom-clouded scarlet MacIntosh, the dapples
And wine-dark stripings on the reds of Kings
And Baldwins in old orchards, Northern Spies,
Rose-red; the amethyst-tinted reds of grapes;
Crimson of hazel brush, a shawl that drapes
Neglected country hillsides; western skies
Barred with orange-red before a black-frost night;
The scarlet of tomato globes; red plums
Frosted with silvery dust; the blush that comes
To tint the cheeks of ripe pears; sumac bright,
Flame-colored down the hills, and, red as rust,
A drift of maple leaves along the dust.

LEONA AMES HILL

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Store Shows A Complete House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"Unity in trend and tradition" was the theme of the 10-room layout of Barker Brothers, here—a rambling, one-floor plan, designed principally to show interior possibilities in "Modernized Regency" manner. Passing through a tiled patio with angular pond in manufactured stone, one entered a bare circular foyer, in Empire architecture, with six portals opening from it.

From this one entered the book room, paneled in pickled pine. Here clear beige, browns, and reds are harmonized in the browns of the looped Chantilly carpeting, the walnut-brown lamp and occasional tables, and the contrasting Chinese red in the hand blocked linen in seats and draperies. The essential fireplace provides a companionable flame.

The playroom was also paneled in beige and brown; a modern wallpaper was decorated with sparkling horizontal strips of jewel-cut coral and green glass. Complementing the gay moods were Tahitian paper prints, a floor of rubber tiling for dancing, a massive radio in the pickled wood.

The formal living room, combined French and English periods. Pale colors, with wood grains balanced the color scheme. Although seeming rather small the room seated as many as fourteen persons, and the player at the Steinway in Sheraton style. Wise use of mirrors enlarged the apparent size of the room.

The "French Hepplewhite" dining room was modernized by elimination of architectural details. Greens were on the walls and in the carpet, and the chairs were upholstered in burgundy patent-leather.

In another mood was the morning room, where modern wrought table and chairs in white hinted of informal gatherings for any meal, and a large window opened into the patio.

The master bedrooms, following Louis XV and Louis XVI, allowed the use of soft colors, rich silk fabrics, and sophisticated accessories. Yellow was used, from the bedspreads to the faint tinge to the almost white carpet. Authenticity was attained by many pieces of French porcelain, a pair of old Dresden sconces with miniatures of Napoleon and Josephine, and a pair of eighteenth century crystal girandoles.

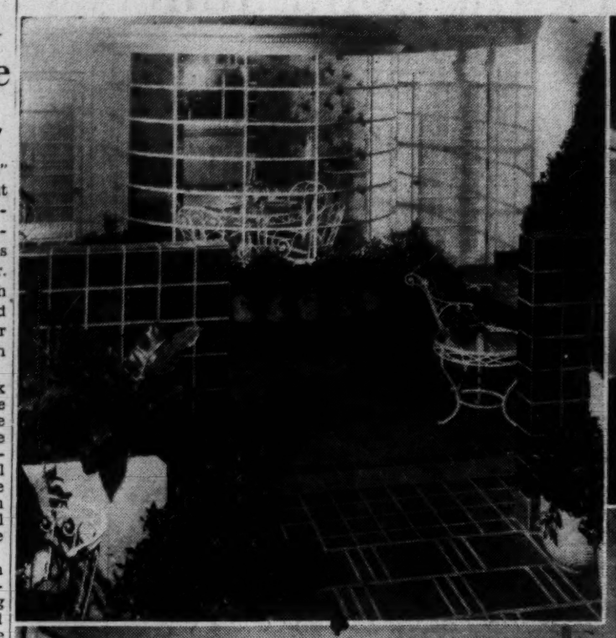
For the daughter of the home, was a bedroom of the Directoire period, more simple and modernized, with walls and ceiling a pale hydrangea blue, and silk casement curtains and carpet of the same tone. The bed and chest of drawers were painted a grayed blue, the dressing table a faded terra cotta.

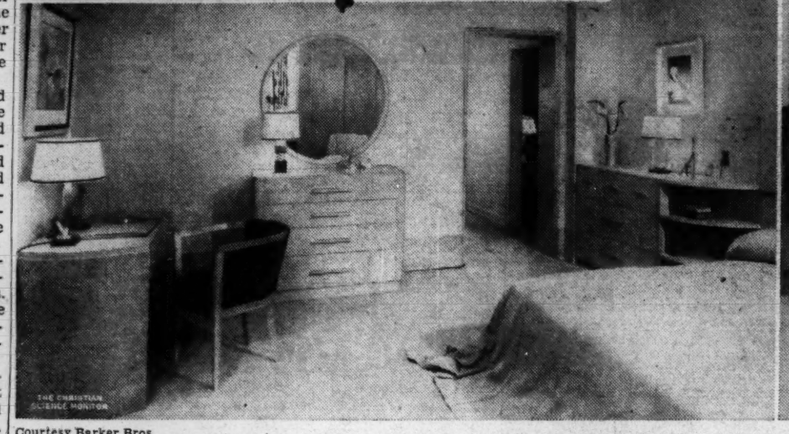
Masculine in the modern manner was the son's suite, preferring curves to sharp corners. Walls of grass cloth in beige matched blond maple furniture and panels of the built-in wardrobe and bed. Indirect lighting preserved the modern character.

Bedrooms, dressing rooms, and baths were all luxurious in space for clothing and effects, with striking sliding glass doors enclosing shelves of the son's dressing room, with one end in mirror to reflect the light from a glass-brick wall.

Reflected or indirect lighting was built into every room although lamps were handy. Glass-brick walls and mirrors in profusion are distinctive features. Another modern touch is the generous assignment of celanese, a synthetic textile, for curtains, designed to resist dust and dirt and to do away with any awkwardness of Venetian blinds.

R. K. S.





Courtesy Barker Bros.

A ten-room house was shown in the store of Barker Bros. of Los Angeles earlier in the year, and the views here suggest some of the arrangements. A patio shown at the left above gave out-of-door effect and overlooking it was a breakfast room seen through the bow window here. . . . The wall tiles of the daughter's bathroom are soft yellow and have shallow vertical grooves, while the floor tiles are yellow and white. The ceiling and plumbing fixtures are dusty pink. . . . At the right above is a corner of the living room, whose furniture combines French and English characteristics. . . . Modern furniture of notable refinement was selected for the bedroom shown at the left below. . . . The dining room furniture is designated as "French Hepplewhite," the table having Louis XV suggestions.

Wayside Inn Neighborhood

Wherever Samuel Chamberlain directs his camera, he seems to find attractions of composition and detail that arouse wonder and delight in those who see the results. At times they may bring embarrassment, as some who are familiar with his subjects face evidence that he has noticed more than they did, in a certain outdoor scene or home interior.

All this skill and discrimination he has proven again, in his Longfellow's Wayside Inn, A Camera Impression; Hastings House, New York; $1.25. Although there are under ninety small pages, there are even more views—or perhaps they should be termed studies. The author gained international standing among etchers before he essayed publication of New England photographs, of which at least a half-dozen books have appeared. We have seen none about France, where he makes his second home, perhaps by the half year. But the etching that carries him high among artists of the needle may be pursued the more assiduously there.

Had the title of this brochure been Wayside Inn Neighborhood, it would have described the contents more accurately. For Mr. Ford's holdings surround the old property and include two other Howe farms each with a dignified dwelling of around 1800. Then there are four smaller houses of still earlier date, each on its own farm, and two schoolhouses that are in use for regular sessions. These, beside the barn, coach house, store, and mill.

If one had thought the old Inn held too little to fill a book, this mere mention points otherwise, and the book itself proves the artist found subjects abundant. Each of the four seasons, too, gives its special aspect to building and to landscape to be recorded by this artist, here of the lens and negative. Gloucester and Cape Ann, Historic Salem, Historic Boston, are three others in a series of which this is the fourth.

C. G. B.

The Modern Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The kitchen has become one of the chief focal points of designers and manufacturers in their efforts to have a part in the hoped-for building boom.

New kinds of equipment to make the housewife's duties simpler, more improved cabinets, and extra gadgets for the old familiar stove and refrigerator, all contribute to the workability and embellishment of this work shop of the home. In fact, not since color came into the drab off-room of the house, has there been so much attention given to improving the kitchen.

As some women want this room to look as complete and as tailored as the suit they wear, they have the problem of matching up the stove with the sink, and with the refrigerator. Ensemble buying, therefore, is gaining in popularity here as in other parts of the house. Manufacturers, more than ever before, are co-operating to see that the stove which one company puts out, will harmonize with the refrigerator which a firm in another section of the country is designing.

Equipment Sold In Sections

Some companies are adding more equipment to their lines, so they can sell the "kitchen as a whole." This provides for cases where the family chooses the kitchen sink first; then, perhaps, the refrigerator. One by one they add cabinets, all of the same make and the same color, designed to fit together to form an attractive unit.

"Mother of pearl" is one of the new finishes, one firm having produced such a refrigerator and stove in enamel. Other ensembles achieve uniformity with the use of colored trim on the white or cream surfaces. They have red lines around the cabinet doors, red on the stove knobs, around the contour of the refrigerator, and repeated in movable equipment like pots and pans.

Manufacturers have gone to great lengths to study the needs of the woman in the kitchen and to produce articles which will add to her comfort and convenience. One of the newest is the stove-height cabinet, to be placed near the stove as a supplementary work table.

The double-basin sink is replacing dish pans, dish-washing machines having helped to wean people away from the old way. Sink makers contrived the semi-dishwashing machinery by making a sink with two compartments, each with a strainer stopper. One is for washing while the deeper one is fitted out with wire rack where dishes are stacked for rinsing by means of a handy hose for spraying the hot water. In this type of sink, just below the porcelain basins in the cabinet is a long drawer which opens out like a "bin" and contains compartments for the various types of soap powders.

No More Brown Ice Boxes

By no means does everyone have an electric refrigerator, but white equipment has set the style for other ice boxes. Therefore the old brown wooden ice box is gone and people who buy ice can have as beautiful a white shiny container as anyone. The new ice boxes have many improvements including shelves for both high and low dishes, a place for the tall milk bottle, enclosed meat compartment directly below the ice.

The washing machine has come up from the basement and is as welcome as any of the shiny equipment in the modern kitchen. It now has a floating agitator, a "safety" wringer, and is insulated with fabric covered foil. New kerosene stoves are so different from the old black, dingy affair, they would hardly pass even as cousins. A table type has a creamy enameled surface and all the burners enclosed, which makes it as smart looking as any modern electric or gas range. One model has six burners and compartments and drawers for utensils. M. R. Z.

Innovation in Museum Display

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

There is a strong tendency in American art museums to adopt progressive modifications in old policies, that their institutions may be increasingly beneficial to their communities. Co-operating with local schools, they conduct extension activities which carry some of their material to class rooms, where pupils become introduced to rich sources the loans and lecturers come from. These and other contacts of museum staffs with common educational work, are coming to be reflected in what their gallery displays and the manner of showing.

Last week these columns held comment on the implications of recognized kinship of different forms of artistic expression, as noticed in museums' possessions and their placing. Now the Boston Museum has given a new and popular interest to its great collection of early American silversmiths' work. It has set up eight or more wall cases, to show in each one objects made by a single man; or by a family, in the case of three generations of Edwards.

Personalities concerned with objects have always had very strong appeal to all interested in decorative art. Whether the names associated with certain things be those of makers or owners, the connection gives a sort of distinction. Attaching human interest to them instantly gives them importance lacking in a duplicate that has to stand on its merit as design or handiwork.

To the student of chronology and styles, this may seem sentimental, but it is none the less natural and genuine. Students are few and they have less need for the aids of arrangement to facilitate their work than the majority have for display that will arouse their pleasure.

The Most Productive Colony

Massachusetts seems to have been pre-eminent among the American colonies in the number of silversmiths and its quantity of surviving specimens. Robert Sanderson (1608-'93) who has been termed "the father of American Silversmiths," came to Boston in 1636, having already learned his trade. He became partner of John Hull (1624-'83) sixteen years later, and had three sons who followed the father's craft. The Boston Museum's Sanderson case contains 21 pieces by the family, marked either individually or with Hull as partner. Nearly all these are church pieces.

Another personal exhibit is from the hands of Jeremiah Dummer (1645-1718) whose 30 articles make a handsome showing with the chief treasure a standing salt. Of the 30 items, nine are communion cups of standing type—that might be called goblets today—and six are low, bowl-like cups each with two handles.

Edward Winslow (1669—1753) is represented by some 20 articles, of which nine are beakers (today's tumbler shape) and tankards, both forms being common in church silver. In Winslow's output we begin to see a share of domestic things, notable examples being a trefoil salver, sugar box, two porringers, chafing dish, and most valued of all, another standing salt. A dozen pieces are for home use.

Hurd Items Number 40

More numerous than others so far, are the works of Jacob Hurd (1702-1758) 44 altogether. Here we meet the first suggestion of tea sets, noting four pots, two sugar bowls, a creamer and a tea kettle. Evidence that colonial prosperity has grown and spread is seen, as more than three quarters of this group is for domestic use, reversing the earlier proportions we have noticed.

Of course, one should not generalize hastily on this point. Home silver was far more likely to be converted into bullion than that of churches, so what is left may be no measure of what once was.

Father, his partner, a son and a grandson, figure in the Edwards assemblage of 25 items, the founder being John (1671-1746) and the last, Joseph (1737-1783). In an adjoining corner a pleasant variant of the scheme is found, as a like case is set out with domestic pieces made for relatives and descendants of John Edwards.

Here there are thirty, all attentively described by typed slips accounting for their presence. It all points to the intermarriage of families with well-known names; to the giving and receiving that occurred on those occasions, and as children came along.

Coney's Work Mostly Domestic

Most extensive of all is the lot credited to John Coney (1656-1722) who had Paul Revere, Sr., as an apprentice. From craft relationship, Coney might be called the grandfather of the famous midnight rider. In all the 50 here, only six items are noted as having been church property, and there are shapes not seen in other cases. Three casters and a pepper pot, two repoussé sugar boxes and two chocolate pots, give variety and social character to Coney's exhibit, as the change from early ecclesiastical emphasis has gone far.

The extensive collection of work by Paul Revere (1735-1818) has not been rearranged in connection with this innovation, as it had been isolated before. Only a stair flight away, it seems to belong several generations later, for classicism has directed the shapes of all hollow ware and affected the flat. Refinement pervades it all, and one lingers in admiration of the chaste designs and the delicate execution.

Although individualities have been featured in the new plan, and attention called to their places in the sequence of craft development, it may be that those caring more for stylistic matters will find greater stimulus now and here, than in former arrangements.

No doubt the staff has found much enjoyment in this adventure in exhibition and will listen eagerly to learn how visitors are impressed. We venture the opinion that the public will like it very much.

Peasant Pottery in Slovakia

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

Slovakian pottery for long has had a definite place in Czechoslovak domestic life.

Much of the artistic tradition goes back to the Anabaptists, locally known by the nickname "Habans." Originally they were probably Dutch Protestant families who found refuge in Central Europe. Having been driven out of Southern Moravia by the Hapsburgs in the 1600's they founded settlements in Southern Slovakia. These interesting people were famous for their cleanliness, honesty, and skillful craftsmanship. They were successful on the production of pottery and what remains of their work shows them to have been expert in all sorts of faience. In the course of time they amalgamated with the Slovak population, which attained great skill in the art of painting pottery. This they enriched with their peculiar love of color and decorative pattern.

Among the centers of the ceramic industry the most important is Modra, a little Protestant town near Bratislava. For centuries it has been famous for its ceramists. A well known manufactory is there, with a small but interesting collection, not only of domestic utensils, but of all kinds of figures and decorative objects. Apart from traditional pottery the plant has also a department of modern ceramics. Most of the objects on view are made on the potter's wheel, but plaster moulds are also used. A workshop, run in connection with the manufactory, provides instruction for young adepts in the ceramic art.

In other villages the making of ceramics has been the prerogative of certain families. Ferdiš Kostka of Stupava, working in an unpretentious little cottage, continues to produce beautifully decorated jugs. The ornamental and color scheme is frequently similar to the familiar pattern of the famous Slovak embroidery, motifs taken for the most part from nature—leaves, flowers and animals. On some jugs one can see amusing scenes from country life, and cheerful mottoes.

With the Slovak peasant, these artistic jugs are in everyday use, and are not kept for special occasions. In the fields you can come across groups of peasants refreshing themselves from jugs which are delightful products of the potter's wheel. Very typical are the flat round flasks which Slovak peasants always take with them in summer. They love to decorate their cottages with brightly colored glazed plates and painted jugs. In the house of a well known patriot in Bratislava there is a huge stove made of Slovak faience with the family history painted on the tiles.

The Slovak National Museum at Turčanský sv. Martin—just moved to a new palatial building—owns a large collection of old Slovak pottery, dishes, jars, jugs and pitchers. These are things of great beauty and value which delight the eyes of foreign visitors and thrill the heart of an expert collector.

A tile of peasant Slovak pottery, telling a story episode in bold and dramatic manner and designed with artistic skill.

Also from Slovenska Keramika, Modra, this gay jug exemplifies peasant taste in decoration.

A Living-Game Room

A white ceiling with yellow center gives individuality to a combination living room and game room. A white rug emphasizes the deep blue floor, a yellow cotton fabric of rough texture covers club chairs, while the remainder of the furniture is of modern design in stripped oak washed in white. Built-in cupboards and bookshelves line one end of the room, and a ping-pong table suggests active recreation. Framed prints in suitable colors animate the walls and the family tastes.

Hooks Are Suggested

Manicure tools and other small articles may be hung on tiny hooks inserted in the back of your bathroom cabinet door. Occasional coatings of enamel on the interior surfaces of the cabinet, incidentally, keep it clean and shining.

When Selecting Wall Colors

When selecting colors for hangings or walls, look at them under artificial lighting as well as by daylight. And try the color samples on all four walls of the room, as the difference in the number of windows on individual walls make the colors seem correspondingly lighter or darker. If the room has windows on only one wall, the color used on that side of the room will appear considerably darker than on the side facing the windows. Although the variation seems comparatively slight, it may be enough to offset the harmony of other colors already in the room.

Lime Green and Blue

The decoration of a bedroom done in the eighteenth-century manner includes lime green painted walls and woodwork, accented by a rug of soft royal blue. Window draperies of chintz are patterned in deep lime, royal blue, yellow chartreuse and a touch of deep tomato red—which is repeated in the chair seat before the dressing table. The yellow chartreuse note matches the bedspread and covering of the easy chair.

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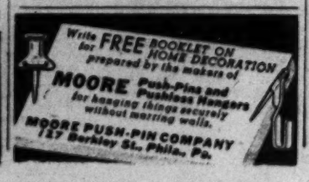
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Names to Know

How many names of Monitor advertised products can you recall in the following classifications?

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FOODS . . . . . HEATERS . . . .

CLOTHING . . . . . TOILET GOODS . . . .

SHOES . . . . . TIRES . . . . . .

GASOLINE . . . . .

If your score is not very high, it may be an indication that you should get better acquainted with the nationally advertised products in The Christian Science Monitor. You'll find it a wonderful help when shopping to be able to recognize the names of these reliable products.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1938

From the Cranberry Bogs of Cape Cod Rises a Solid Industry

By a Staff Photographer

From Bog to Kettle With a Cranberry Crop

Top left: Girls sorting berries in South Hanson plant of Cranberry Canners, Inc.
Top right: First step in making a bog—laying roads and flooding.
Circle left: Bringing in boxes from the pickers.
Lower left: Scoop used by pickers.
Left center: Typical birdhouse used in the bogs.
Center: Kettles in a cannery.
Right Center: Sanding a bog.
Bottom: Pickers in No. 1 bog at South Hanson.

Boston Embarks 100 on Canadian Liner for Cruise

Week-End Sailings

Seven deepwater passenger liners are scheduled to visit the port of Boston over the week-end when a total of 29 craft of all types is due to move in and out of the harbor.

First of the passenger vessels to arrive was the white cruise ship Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships, which came in today from Halifax, picked up about 100 passengers and sailed for a 30-day cruise to British Guiana in South America, via Bermuda and the British West Indies.

Late today the Laconia, flying the house flag of the Cunard White Star Fleet, is due from New York to embark passengers and sail for Greenock, Dublin and Liverpool at 10 p. m., tonight, last passenger vessel leaving Boston on daylight saving time. A group of tourists, sailing on the Laconia, will be conducted by Tyler E. Carpenter of the Boston office of the line.

Tomorrow, three passenger liners from the British isles are expected to arrive during the morning, the Franconia of the Cunard White Star Line, from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock with 157 passengers for Boston and 448 for New York; the Anchor Line's Tuscania from Glasgow, Dublin and Cobh with a goodly passenger list and the American Importer of the United States Lines from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast with passengers and cargo for both Boston and New York.

Canadian National Steamships' liner Lady Drake is due early Monday with more than 100 passengers from the British West Indies and Bermuda and on Tuesday the American Export Lines' Exeter is expected from the Mediterranean with passengers.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair today and tomorrow; warmer today, cooler tomorrow; moderate southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Vicinity: Generally Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Generally fair today and tomorrow; warmer today, cooler tomorrow.

Vermont, Maine, and New Hampshire: Generally fair today and tomorrow except possibly light showers in north portion tonight; cooler tonight and tomorrow.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	64	Minneapolis	50	90
Bermuda	78	86	New Orleans	68	84
Chicago	62	82	New York	60	70
Denver	56	82	Norfolk	60	80
Helena	54	82	Philadelphia	62	78
Kansas City	64	90	St. Louis	66	88
Los Angeles	64	68	San Francisco	62	68
Miami	82	86	Washington	58	80

A—7:30 a. m. Sept. 24.
B—Maximum Sept. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:34 p. m. E. D. S. T.; height, 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 11:54 a. m. E. S. T.; height, 11 feet.
Monday, 12:20 a. m. E. S. T.; height, 10.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:09 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 6:58 p. m., E. S. T., Sunday.

Cranberry Fuses 'C-op' And Yankee Individuality

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To the blushing cranberry, which lent its tart and piney flavor to the Pilgrims' first Thanksgiving feast, has fallen the lot of fusing the sturdy individualism of the New Englander with the modern concept of co-operation. The result of this blending of seemingly opposing viewpoints has been the substantially founded growth of an industry adding $7,000,000 a year to Massachusetts incomes and employing 5,000 workers. Cranberries have become New England's largest export crop.

It took a State of Maine boy from the Frenchman's Bay region to recognize the possibilities of developing the cranberry market all over the world and to see that only through co-operation of growers could this market be stabilized so as to offer reasonably consistent profits.

Prices Fluctuated

Marcus L. Urann had studied law and entered its practice when he first became interested in cranberries rather more than 30 years ago.

He saw an industry which fluctuated widely in profit with the varying size of crops. The price of berries by the barrel would be as low as $2 one year—meaning a heavy loss to growers—or as high as $25 another year—meaning the setting up of considerable sales resistance on the part of consumers.

Mr. Urann started at the beginning, by buying bogs of his own and applying improved methods to their cultivation. Like most casual observers he had previously considered cranberry bogs as something very like waste lands from which someone or other managed to wring out a meagre living. But he soon discovered that preparation and upkeep of bogs is a very specialized art—and a costly one. A ready-made bog cost him at least $1,500 an acre—sometimes as much as $3,000—and to convert swamp land into new bogs took a little matter of seven years, generally speaking, and cost more than $1,500 an acre.

This reclamation of waste land appealed especially to the Yankee in Mr. Urann—there were so many incidental advantages. For instance, the transformation drove mosquitos away from their favorite haunts—and gave an opportunity to erect rows of bird houses for a voluntary, feathered anti-insect patrol. Then there was the sale of cedar wood, cleared from the swamps, and the development of by-products of the saw mills—such as a cedar type of bedding. Then again there was the development of pleasant lakes for summer cottages—the reservoirs for periodical flooding of the bogs to prevent frost damage and to discourage certain pests.

Seven years after entering the industry himself Mr. Urann was one of hundreds of victims of a bumper crop which sent prices below costs. It seemed the opportune moment for him to present a plan to his fellow-growers—all rugged individualists who asked only to be let alone, usually, to mind their own business and market their own berries.

Even a peak crop, he pointed out to them, did not provide a pound of cranberries a person for everyone in the United States alone. Under such circumstances, he reasoned, there could be no real crop surplus. What seemed to be a surplus was nothing more than a fault in the marketing system.

Cranberries, he went on, ought to be sold in a prepared form as well as fresh—to open up a new and huge market among people living in industrial centers or in apartments, who had difficulty in getting fresh berries and more difficulty in cooking them.

Canning Plants Built

A few of the growers joined Mr. Urann in erecting a canning plant and in bringing out, for the first time on a large scale, a prepared

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Air Mail Urged For Points West

Use of air mail for points west of Worcester and Providence was still recommended today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, who announced that while regular mail is now being delivered to those cities by train, through mail is being delayed.

The Post Office Department last night dispatched 105,000 pounds of mail of all classes for New York by the Eastern Steamship Company, and this morning sent 500 sacks of mail to New London on the Coast Guard Cutter Algonquin.

Woman's Clubs Plan Outing

Activities of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will open with an official pilgrimage to the historic town of Harvard on Tuesday, Sept. 27, and the annual Play Day at the Federation Forest on Thursday, Sept. 29.

Play Day is held every fall before the regular programs begin, in the 1,000-acre forest in Petersham purchased and given by the clubs to the State in 1933. This year leaders in many phases of conservation will be guests of the Federation and will discuss the problems which this State is facing.

Federation officers will greet clubwomen and open the program at 1 o'clock. There will be brief addresses by the guests of honor, music, and pageantry. Several novel features are also promised by Mrs. Walter E. Thompson of South Hadley, Chairman of the Division of Conservation in the Federation. Refreshments will be on sale.

Travel Improves By Land; Throngs Go by Sea and Air

Surface travel by a combination of rail and bus today was restored southward to New York, to western Massachusetts and to Vermont and New Hampshire with the prospect of complete rail restoration over the week end. The air line and steamship companies serving New York continued to set record high figures.

Over 100 flights have been made between Boston and New York during the last two days with an estimated total of 3,500 passengers in 48 hours, considered by air officials as a world record. The steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines will sail for New York tonight with a record passenger list.

The Boston and Maine Railroad today was serving western Massachusetts, southern New Hampshire and Vermont by bus service from Gardiner, Mass., the present terminal of its Fitchburg division. Connection by bus was available to Winchendon, Mass., Keene, N. H., and Bellows Falls, Vt. At Lowell, passengers are being transferred in busses to Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Newport, Franklin, Tilton, Laconia, Plymouth, Woodsville, N. H., and Windsor and White River Junction, Vt.

The Boston and Maine will also operate two round trips by train today between Northampton, Mass., and White River Junction, Vt., and three round trips by bus between Springfield and Greenfield, Mass.

Boston to Montreal service will be provided tonight at 8:45 p. m., by a special train to Portland, and thence by the Grand Trunk (Canadian National) to Montreal.

By means of its Maine Central, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific connections, the Boston & Maine Railroad has brought in fresh supplies of milk, meat, fresh vegetables, foods and other supplies into Boston through its gateway at Portland.

The Boston & Albany Railroad service, company officials announced, would not extend beyond Worcester and through service to Albany could not be restored until a bridge at West Brookfield, Mass., has been repaired.

The New Haven Railroad was maintaining through New York service by transferring train passengers at Westerly, R. I., to Saybrook, Conn., and then again putting them aboard the train for New York, and vice versa for the New York to Boston service.

Utilities Rush Work to Repair Storm Damage

Suburban Boston found itself remarkably well out of the debris of fallen trees today, with highways once more passable and electric power and telephone service being improved hourly.

Municipal authorities and private citizens co-operated with work crews of the Boston Edison Company and the New England Telephone and Telegraph in the cutting up and removal of trees felled or uprooted by the hurricane. Wire specialists thus were enabled to proceed rapidly with their work.

The telephone company estimated that there are now 200,000 telephones out of service in the New England States. The Boston office is unable to reach 123 major cities and towns.

In this tabulation eight are out in Maine, three in Rhode Island, 26 in Massachusetts, 25 in Vermont and 58 in New Hampshire.

Boston is now able to reach all its central offices on Cape Cod.

Providence can be reached but the situation is still acute there and the company reports 40 per cent of its city lines out of service.

In addition to the work crews of experienced men who have been brought into Western and Central Massachusetts from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to supplement local shifts, the telephone company has brought to Boston today by plane a large number of experienced toll operators to handle the peak load of long-distance calls.

These operators, chosen for their experience in this form of transmission, arrived from the Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland and New York central offices.

The company reports approximately 3000 additional experienced telephone workers are in the field now and will continue on a 24-hour work basis. They are facing the setting of approximately 25,000 poles and replacing 25,000 miles of wire.

In a statement expressing appreciation for co-operation received from municipal authorities, President Frank D. Comerford of the Boston Edison Company added that customers themselves will hasten the return of service to their homes if they will do everything posible toward clearing way fallen trees and branches on private property which may interfere with the replacement of circuits.

In this connection he warned all persons against coming in contact with fallen or hanging wires, and urged parents not to permit their children to play in the vicinity of such wires.

Great progress, he said, has been made in restoring circuits. Practically all business sections in the territory are with service and many additional residential circuits have been restored on a partial load.

The Edison Company stated at noon that it had 1500 men and 150 trucks at work today clearing debris to rush restoration of power circuits. The crews will continue on a 24-hour basis through the emergency.

Milk Truck Roads Finally Cleared

As the sound of axes and saws rang over New England yesterday two new and devious milk truck trails were cleared between Boston and Vermont and New Hampshire farm centers, and continuation of the city's milk supply was assured. Trucks managed to come through last night bringing enough for all today's regular deliveries, according to officials of the H. P. Hood Company.

Before these complicated back road routes were laid out only four Hood supply trucks were able to get through. Three of them left Shelburne Falls, Mass. at 3 a. m. yesterday morning and arrived in Boston late last night via New Haven, Conn.—coming up from that city on Route 1 with detours. The fourth managed to get through from Barnet, Vt., using five different highways.

Traffic Is Barred In Stricken Areas

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Council, today announced that all roads into Western Massachusetts and the southeastern part of the State will be closed over the week end.

No traffic will be allowed to pass west of a line starting in Lunenburg and running south through Lancaster, Clinton, Boylston, Worcester and Webster.

No traffic will be allowed on roads east of Fall River and south of Middleboro and Plymouth.

More than 100 inspectors from the Registry of Motor Vehicles will co-operate with State troopers. Only emergency and relief vehicles will be allowed to enter the stricken areas.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Strand—
"Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" boys. Also Frank McHugh in "He Couldn't Say No." Tomorrow: "My Bill," with Kay Francis. Also "Invisible Menace," featuring Boris Karloff.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Uptown—
Don Ameche and Arleen Whelan in "Crime Ring." 1, 3:40 6:30, 9. Also "Gateway," with Alan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Boston—
"Cowboy from Brooklyn," starring Dick Powell. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Also "When Were You Born," 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Czechoslovakia," Popular Science. "Alaskan Salmon," latest Newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle." Also "Damsel in Distress," with Fred Astaire. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady." Also "Crime School," featuring the "Dead End" kids.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Hunted Men," with Mary Carlisle. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Mother Carey's Chickens," featuring Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and James Ellison. 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: Joan Bennett in "The Texans."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Charles Bickford, Alan Hale, Frank McHugh, Jack LaRue and Donald Crisp. Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Time Out for Murder," featuring Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen and Chick Chandler. Fenway: 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:45, 8:30.

Scollay and Modern—
"Spawn of the North," with George Raft, Henry Fonda, and Dorothy Lamour. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. Modern: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Safety in Numbers," featuring Jed Prouty. Scollay: 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

University—
Joan Bennett and Randolph Scott in "The Texans," 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Passport Husband," with Stuart Erwin, 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware." Also "Sky Giant," with Richard Dix.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. 2:45, 6:45, 9:42. Also "Gateway," with Don Ameche. 3, 5:05, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
Edward G. Robinson in "I Am the Law." Orpheum: 10:40 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:20. Also Joe E. Brown in "The Gladiator." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Metropolitan—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Penitentiary," with Walter Connolly and Jean Parker. Also Leslie Banks and Flora Robson in "Troopship." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Tom Sawyer," with Tommy Kelly and May Robson. Also Boris Karloff in "West of Shanghai."

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Anne Shirley, Ruby Keeler and Fay Bainter in "Mother Carey's Chickens." Also Dick Powell in "Cowboy From Brooklyn." Daily at 2:30, 7:45.

Exeter—
Warren William in "Wives Under Suspicion." 2, 4:50, 7:50. Also Ruby Keeler in "Mother Carey's Chickens." 3:15, 6:05, 9:05. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." Also "Border G Man," with George O'Brien.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Walt Disney cartoon, travelogue, and other shorts. Continuous from 9:15 a. m.

Keith Memorial—
"My Lucky Star," starring Sonja Henie. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. Also "Personal Secretary," with William Gargan and Joy Hodges. 9:30, a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

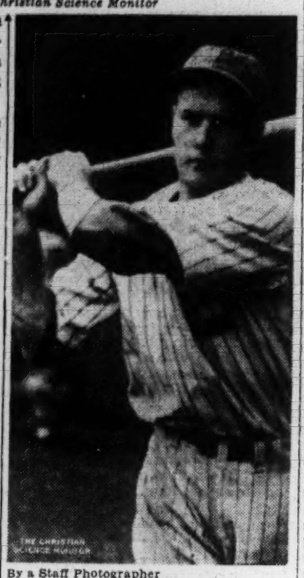
Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Stengel May Shake Up Line-Up for Next Season—Princeton Debut With New Coach

Familiar Bee Faces May Be Missing Next Season

By Edwin M. Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor



By a Staff Photographer

Elbie Fletcher

It is not surprising to hear from a reliable source that several familiar faces will be missing when the Bees report at Bradenton next spring.

This is not passed along with the intention of belittling the entire team. Whether or not the current outfit equals Bill McKechnie's 1937 record of 79 won and 73 lost, it has done itself proud under the careful guidance of Casey Stengel. Despite a series of injuries through June and July, and a lack of distance hitting at the plate, the boys are quite firmly established at the head of the second division.

Not Hustling

However, there are several supposedly reliable members of the team who are not hustling 100 per cent. In fact, they have not been for some time. Stengel knows it. So do the scribes. But fans probably have suspected nothing. They know only what goes on during a game, or what they read in the newspapers.

But unless these men suddenly snap out of it and show somebody they are interested in the interests of the team, instead of just going through the motions on the field, there will be wholesale changes during the fast-approaching off-season.

The Bees had a chance to finish in the first division this year, despite drawbacks. And there are plenty of fellows close to the Bees' dugout who think that fourth-place money would be forthcoming if the entire squad had paid attention to business when the manager wasn't looking.

Close to '37 Pace

However, this is not the time and place to mention names. A great majority of the Stengelees are doing a grand job. They will be rewarded; the others penalized.

The Bees still face the possibility of matching McKechnie's 1937 record here. As they opened their series with the Giants today they had 71 games won and 70 lost. With 11 remaining on the schedule, they can equal the '37 pace by winning eight and dropping only three.

The Red Sox already have gone over their 1937 figures and are more than 50 percentage points to the good in the won and lost column.

After this busy week-end series with the Giants—a doubleheader is also booked for tomorrow—the Bees close their home schedule by playing three singles in succession with the lowly Phillies, beginning on Monday. On Thursday the locals open a two-day stand in Brooklyn and then finish the season at the Polo Grounds Saturday and Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox are back at Fenway Park on Thursday of next week for a two-game series against Washington. Then comes the brief closing set with the world champion Yankees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tomorrow, Elbie Fletcher's Boston friends and admirers will give him the "day" that originally was booked for last Sunday, but which was postponed by rain.

♪ ♪ ♪

Speaking of new faces, there will probably be a few on the Giants next season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Down New York way they still insist Frankie Frisch will take over the field leadership at the Polo Grounds, with Bill Terry moving into the front office.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the nation-wide popularity contest conducted by a prominent cereal company, Detroit's Charley Gehringer gathered the greatest number of votes through the nine-week balloting.

♪ ♪ ♪

Contrary to the recent statements of Joe McCarthy, Connie Mack and Jimmy Dykes, a majority of ball players will tell you that the 1938 Yankees are not the greatest club in baseball history. They favor the 1927 Yanks, managed by Miller Huggins.

♪ ♪ ♪

Of course, such a debate will never end. But the '27 outfield of Ruth, Meusel, and Combs, the infield of Gehrig, Lazzeri, Koenig, and Dugan, and the pitching staff of Hoyt, Pennock, Pipgras, and Moore was class—plus.

Girl Finalists Create Unique Golf History

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—For the second time within a year, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, of Chapel Hill, N. C., meets up with the girl from Minneapolis, Patty Berg, in a 36-hole final today for the Women's National Golf Championship.

It was the same cast that appeared at Memphis in 1937.

At that time, Mrs. Page's meticulous study of golf, after a self-taught four-year course, was rewarded when she won the National Championship by defeating Miss Berg, 7 and 6.

Today's match, with morning and afternoon rounds of 18 holes each, was unique in golf history in that never before have the champion and runner-up of a preceding year faced each other in the final.

The championship match brought together two remarkable women golfers. Miss Berg is the sensation of 1938 women's golf, having won 9 of the 12 tournaments in which she participated. Patty, 20 years old last Feburary, is 11 years younger than the defending champion. She is a marvelous competitive golfer, always determined to crush her opponent as quickly as possible. Patty won her way to the finals by defeating Marion Miley, daughter of a Lexington, Ky., professional, 2 up. For the last 42 holes she has played, Patty has been eight strokes under par.

Mrs. Page, a housewife and an enthusiastic sports lover as a girl, never played the game until her father, Dr. Robert Lawson, a professor at the University of North Carolina, induced her to take up the sport in 1933 with a set of four clubs he brought home from a New York visit. Since then she skyrocketed to the top.

The defending champion unleashed the greatest scoring spurt of the tournament yesterday in eliminating Peggy Graham, Hollywood, Calif., 8 and 7. Mrs. Page halved three of the 11 holes, winning the other eight, three of them with birdies and one with an eagle. She was out in 35, four under women's par and even with men's par for the first nine and maintained that amazing speed by equalling men's par on the 10th and 11th holes where the match ended.

Ready for Season Opening

Wide World

Tad Wieman, Coach, and Capt. Tom Mountain

Caldwell and Wieman Interested in Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24—Next Saturday will be a Red Letter Day for two men. Tad Wieman will be testing his first Princeton grid machine and Charley Caldwell of Williams will be discovering whether he can make something out of nothing.

Two elevens, representative of the Big and Little Threes, will battle it out on the sod of Palmer Stadium, one the "unknown" of the Ivy League and the other an outfit sadly depleted by graduation and lack of practice.

It being the Princeton opener, Wieman is anxious to see his rebuilt eleven get off to an auspicious start, and it being the biggest game on the Purple schedule, Charley Caldwell, a Princeton man himself, is gunning for a victory over his Alma Mater.

If the visitors upset Princeton, it will be the first time in the series that the northerners have carried a Tiger pelt out of Palmer Stadium. Again and again since the initial 1914 tie Nassau elevens have taken heavy toll of the Purple warriors.

Battled to Tie

In 1914 they battled to a 7-7 deadlock, but Princeton came back the following season to belt out a 17-0 victory. The remaining games were played in the prosperous Crisler era with the 1933 team scoring the most decisive victory, 45-0. Last year they did not meet.

Williams came nearest victory in an encounter with the ponderous 1935 machine. Pete Salsich got the Purple off to an early start by picking up a Tiger lateral and later realizing on it, but the Bengals struck back twice, once by Garry Le Van and once by Homer Spofford, to emerge with a 14-7 victory.

The chance that Williams can get the better of Maestro Tad Wieman in his debut as head coach next Saturday is a faint one, however. The Princeton line-up has been through a year together and packs a punch that the Purple probably cannot match with its unseasoned eleven.

To begin with there was no spring practice under the shadow of Mt. Greylock this spring, and as the varsity and freshmen had never scrimmaged together, the new crop were all strangers to Caldwell when they turned out less than two weeks ago. The less than two weeks of fall work is another handicap, although Williams was under fire against Middlebury today.

Add to this a line-up with only two of last year's starters returned, and the captain, the Purple's ace ball-carrier, packing only 138-pounds. Larry Durrell will lead the team, with Quarterback Tom King and Tackle John Abberly the only veterans behind him.

There is a wealth of reserves from last year's outfit, including Ted Brooks, 193-pound substitute tackle, and Osgood Wood, Warner Baird, George Duncan, and John Rudin, all ends. Bob Spang, brother of the Cornell star, has been lifted from the end material and is now coming along at full speed at guard.

Regular guards will probably be Ralph Head and Arch Knowlton, a pair of heavy junior lettermen. Other line positions, center and tackle respectively, will be handed out to sophomores George Prince and Bob Herguth. Prince who tips the scales at 207 pounds is a former Exeter captain. Herguth is a power on the defense.

Sophomores will also be strong in the backfield where Caldwell has molded a second backfield of Howard Detmar, tailback, John Meehan, plunger, Wayne Wilkins, and Ray Kirk, blockers.

More Seasoned

Princeton presents a more seasoned aggregation which, unless Wieman has wasted the past two weeks, will be strong on fundamentals, will have a light backfield, and will probably rely more on passing than have recent Bengal teams.

Although plenty of heavy backfield material is available, the new Tiger staff seems to have set its heart on a combination that comes to 17 pounds apiece, with the fullback under that figure. Capt. Tom Mountain and Bob Hinchman, a passer, will hold down halfback posts, with Brud Harper, fullback, and Dick Wells, quarterback.

The line will read like last year except for the absence of Charley Toll, the introduction of sophomore Howie Stanley at wing, and the shifting of Jack Daniel from back to end. Bob Tierney will be at one tackle and Dick Bokum, converted first-string guard, at the other. Carl Rose and Jim Worth will appear at guard with Howie Casey over the ball.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

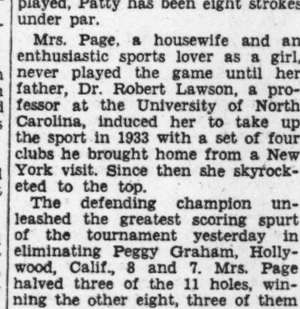
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 24, 1938

Problem No. 2073

By F. Gamage, Brockton, Mass.

Black 8 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

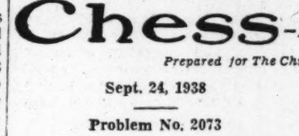
White to play and mate in two

(First honorable mention, First International Tourney of the Cercle d'Echecs of Saint Oven, France. 1938. 177 entries.)

Problem No. 2074

By F. Pabousek

Black 4 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Cheney Miniature Tourney, 1937.)

Solutions to Problems

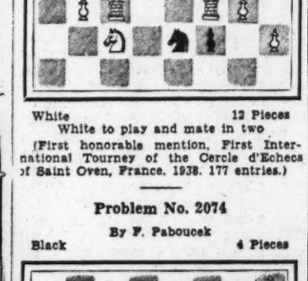
No. 2071, Q-B4

No. 2072, 1. R-B4 threatens
2. Kt-B
1. ——— RxP(Kt2)
2. KtxP
1. ——— R-Kt6
2. BxP
1. ——— RxP(Kt7)
2. Kt-Kt4
1. ——— B-Kt5
2. R-QKt4

End-Game No. 425. Black wins: 1 . . . RxP (Black); 2 QxR, BxB; 3 RxR, BxQ; 4 Kt-B4, P-K7; 5 R-KKt1, Q-B8, and White resigns.

End-Game No. 426

Black 10 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

(Eliskases-Laurentius, Warsaw team tournament, Austria vs. Estonia, 1938. The former initiates a simplifying combination that leaves him with an appreciable material advantage.)

Notes

The games below were played in the final round of the American Chess Federation championship tournament at Boston last July. Since the winner of each game shared championship honors in the final standing, the games attracted a lot of attention.

Although readers can enjoy the games themselves from the printed scores, they are bound to miss the dramatic picture of the actual play. In this instance, it looked as though Kashdan would emerge champion, since Horowitz had to defeat Polland, former federation champion, while Kashdan's opponent was Rosenzweig, a new-comer to the federation championship tournaments. Then when Kashdan won a pawn in the opening and Polland seemed to be holding his own, it began to look as though Horowitz would not be able to share the championship.

But Horowitz was able to win a pawn with an unexpected move in apparent simplifications, and soon Polland resigned a hopeless position. Kashdan, meanwhile, was making slow progress toward converting his pawn to a win, and gradually the position became a Rook ending, not without drawing chances. Kashdan won, easily enough as the reader will see from the score, but not until about two hours after Horowitz had finished. This kept the spectators on pins and needles.

Slav Defense

Horowitz White	Polland Black	Horowitz White	Polland Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Q-K2	Kt-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	13 PxKt(a)	BxB
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	14 P-KRJ	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	PxP	15 QxB	B-Q7
5 P-K3	B-Kt5	16 KR-Q	BxKt
6 BxP	P-K3	17 PxP	B-Q8
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	18 PxPch	K-R
8 P-K4	B-Kt3	19 Q-B4	BxPch
9 R-K	Castles	20 QxB	Q-B2
10 B-KKt5	P-B4	21 B-Q5	Resigns
11 PxP	KtxBP		

(a) Horowitz spent several minutes examining this move. The complications favor White, who wins a P.

Scotch Game

Rosenzweig White	Kashdan Black	Rosenzweig White	Kashdan Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	23 K-Kt	K-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	24 P-QR4	KR-K6
3 P-Q4	PxP	25 RxR	RxRch
4 KtxP	B-B4	26 K-B2	R-QKt8
5 B-K3	Q-B3	27 R-K4	P-QB4
6 P-QB3	KKt-K2	28 Kt-Kt5	R-Kt7ch
7 B-QB4	B-Kt3	29 K-B	BxKt
8 KtxKt	BxB	30 RPxB	RxQKtP
9 Castles	QxKt	31 R-K6	R-Kt5
10 B-Q5	Q-QKt3	32 RxQP	K-K2
11 PxB	KtxB	33 R-K6ch	K-Q2
12 QxKt	QxPch	34 R-K4	P-QR3
13 K-B	Castles	35 PxP	PxP
14 Kt-R3	P-Q3	36 K-K2	P-QR4
15 Kt-B2	Q-B4	37 K-Q3	R-Kt3
16 Kt-Q4	QxQ	38 K-B2	P-R5
17 PxQ	B-Q2	39 R-K3	R-Kt5
18 R-B4	QR-K	40 R-QB3	P-B4
19 QR-KB	R-K4	41 K-Q3	P-Kt4
20 P-B4	P-KB3	42 P-Kt3	R-Kt6
21 P-KR3	KR-K	Resigns	
22 P-QKt3	R-K8		

White, after selecting the opening, shows himself to be unfamiliar with it, and loses a P early.

Pennant Race at a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Pirates' National League lead dwindled to its smallest margin in weeks yesterday, nose-diving to two games over the Chicago Cubs. The Bucs dropped a decision to Cincinnati while the Cubs bowled over the Phillies twice to pick up a game and a half in the hot race. However, the Pirates remained in a position where they can drop two of their remaining nine games and still win the pennant, even if the Cubs take all the nine starts on their schedule. Cincinnati's win boosted the Reds into a third-place tie with the New York Giants. The picture:

Club	W	L	P.C.	Games B'hd	Games To Play
Pittsburgh	83	58	.589		9
Chicago	82	61	.573	2	9
New York	77	64	.546	6	10
Cincinnati	77	64	.546	6	9

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	95	49	.660
Boston	82	59	.582
Cleveland	83	61	.576
Detroit	76	69	.524
Washington	71	72	.497
Chicago	60	76	.441
St. Louis	50	89	.360
Philadelphia	51	93	.354

Results Sept. 23

Cleveland 9, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 5 (seven innings).

National League

Pittsburgh	83	58	.589
Chicago	82	61	.573
New York	77	64	.546
Cincinnati	77	64	.546
Boston	71	70	.504
St. Louis	68	74	.479
Brooklyn	63	77	.450
Philadelphia	44	97	.312

Results Sept. 23

Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 4 (12 innings).
Chicago 2, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6.

Mako Surprises Tennis World By Bromwich Upset

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—There are some grand dramatic possibilities in the meeting today between those two old buddies, Don Budge and Gene Mako, for the National Men's Tennis championship.

What if Mako, by some slight stretch of the imagination, should get two sets up on his idol and be about to beat him?

Together they have fought tennis battles as doubles partners for the last four years, with Budge the hero. Now Budge needs only a single victory—today's—to establish him unquestionably the world's reigning amateur and to set him up financially for life as a touring professional.

Should Budge lose today, his value as a pro would drop out of sight. It would be a tremendous blow to him, and would be worth little to Mako. But Gene vowed he was going to bear down every minute.

"Sure, if I can lick Don I certainly will," he declared after his sensational 6—3, 7—5, 6—4 victory over Jack Bromwich of Australia yesterday. "I'm afraid I haven't much chance, though. Don is too good. I've played with and against him too much, I know."

Mako is the first unseeded player ever to reach the finals here, and his progress has been no fluke. He has dropped only one set in six matches.

Budge, of course, hasn't lost a set. Probably he won't lose one to Mako unless he feels generous. He never looked better than in squelching Sidney Wood, Jr., by 6—3, 6—3, 6—3 yesterday.

The women's final between Alice Marble of Los Angeles and Nancye Wynne of Australia promised to be a whale of a match, providing the tall, loose-limbed Nancye was on her game.

Miss Marble gave her supporters some anxious moments before she finally shook off Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, yesterday. Mrs. Fabyan held a 5—2 lead in the second set and had two match points in succession, but frittered her chance away. Miss Wynne reached the final a week ago today.

Coach Mylin Picks First-String Team Of Upperclassmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette's football squad has been carried along intensively on conditioning work and slowly on contact drill. At the start of scrimmages Coach E. E. "Hook" Mylin lined up a first string made up entirely of upperclassmen except Trevor Howell, freshman star forward-pass receiver last year, who held down one of the end positions with Harold Simmons, last year's regular. George Kerestes, a two-year letterman, and Donald Graff, a junior who saw a lot of action last year, were the two starting tackles. Frank Stellatella and Hunter Jaggard, who played a large part of last season at the two guard posts, were the starters. John Quigg held down center, as he did most of last year, along with Harold Bellis at his customary post of quarterback. A veteran backfield worked with Bellis, made up of three seniors, George Lentz at fullback, and Tony Cavallo and Bill Toohey as halfbacks.

On the second team, Dochtermann and Dick Sweeney, varsity subs of a year ago, were at end. Driscoll, regular tackle last year, appeared in this line-up because he has been handicapped by an ankle injury at the start of practice. Bill Collins, freshman tackle of last fall, paired up with Driscoll. Howard Martin, who was tried at tackle and the backfield a year ago, seems to be settled definitely at guard where he is running with John Thomas, a freshman of last year who is making the most rapid improvement of any one on the squad.

"Chuck" Povolny is assured of team B center by the absence of Jack Sargent, who has decided against playing football this fall. Bob Sweeney, twin brother of the end, is again at quarterback on the second team and handles a backfield made up of the veteran Leo Zochowski at blocking back with Walter Wermuth, freshman center and captain of last year, as fullback, and Sammy Moyer, freshman triple-threat of a year ago as the other halfback.

Shamrocks Boast Good Ends for Monday Night

George Platukas and Steve Gilbert, who will start at the end positions for the Boston Shamrocks Monday night against Whizzer White and the Pittsburgh Pirates, are the best pair of wingmen the Shamrocks have had since the team was formed, in the opinion of Geoge Kenneally, Coach of the Boston professional team.

No mean end himself during 12 years of professional competition and twice all-pro selection for that post in the National League, Kenneally is sold on the two wingmen who were sent here by Johnny Blood of the Pirates earlier in the season.

"Platukas is a good end and a good pass receiver," said Kenneally in discussing the two players he pins the hopes for his forward passing offense to click on. "He played on that Duquesne team which beat that Pittsburgh Rose Bowl aggregation 6-0, and he has a winning spirit."

Grads Sweep Series

EDMONTON, Alberta, Sept. 24 (CP)—J. Percy Page's Edmonton Grads finished off their 44th successful defence of the Underwood international women's basketball challenge trophy by defeating Canton, (Ohio). Engravers 68-32 here to sweep the three-of-five series. Grads won the first game 75-25 and the second 79-52.

Models to Sail at Fair

SAN FRANCISCO—National "A" Class model yacht championships, for six-foot craft, will be held in the Port of the Trade Winds off Treasure Island next year during the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition.

Minor League Play-Offs

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 9, Rochester 0 (Newark wins semifinal series).

American Association

Kansas City 8, St. Paul 3.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

San Antonio 3, Beaumont 3 (12 innings, darkness).

Southern Association

Atlanta 11, Nashville 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Ice Hockey

Ever since we began following amateur and professional ice hockey back in the days when the winner of the Pacific Coast Hockey League used to play the winner of the National Hockey League for the Stanley Cup and the professional hockey championship of the world, and Harvard University, under the able tutelage of Alfred Winsor, Jr., was introducing the game to American colleges, we have been looking forward to the time when this sport would become one of the most popular and successful of those which are played during the winter months. While we have always realized, and still do, the handicaps which climatic conditions impose on the development of the game in certain parts of the country, we have also believed that the ingenuity of those interested in the spread of hockey would in time overcome them. And so the increased activity in the building of artificial rinks in different parts of the United States is certainly welcome news not only to us but to all persons who are interested in the great game.

The Stanley Cup

Coast Hockey Declines

And so when the bottom fell out of the Pacific Coast Hockey League and professional hockey became only a minor proposition west of the Rocky Mountains, we could not but feel sorry. This meant that there would no longer be a series between the winners of the far western title and the winners of the eastern championship for the Stanley Cup. That cup is still recognized as the world's professional hockey championship trophy; but it is played for between teams of one league. Efforts to bring major-league hockey back to the Coast have been made by those who still believe that hockey should be a major sport there; but they have found it a most difficult task, and, while there is no question but what their efforts have made some impression, they still have a long, long ways to go before they can accomplish their purpose. There should be and are plenty of young players in Northwestern Canada who could make up teams of major-league ability, and if those who can provide the necessary capital to build suitable rinks and operate the teams, give them their support, we believe that the time will come when the Pacific Coast can again offer a professional championship team worthy of competing against the winner of the NHL title.

California Taking to the Game

We have just received a letter from Jim Tuthill of Los Angeles, who is one of the best posted and most enthusiastic hockey men in the entire country. This letter tells of what is being done to provide for more hockey in the Golden Gate State. For several years intercollegiate hockey has been increasing in popularity among the students in the colleges around Los Angeles. They have had a league, and while the standard of play has not come up to that which prevails in the International Intercollegiate Hockey Association, it has been improving every year, and there is no question but what it will be good enough to warrant a series between the winner of the various college champions for a trophy and the intercollegiate championship of the country. While Minnesota and Michigan have been the only Big Ten colleges taking the game seriously and playing for their Conference championship, which, by the way, has not been recognized as a real Conference championship, some of the other colleges in that organization took the game up last winter, and, if we are not mistaken over the way these colleges back up a sport when once they launch it, it will not be long before that league is able to offer a real team for a national college championship tournament.

Three New Rinks

This winter will find three new rinks operating in California. One of them is at Long Beach, 20 miles from the center of Los Angeles. One is at Hollywood, and one in the Westwood district of Los Angeles, close to the campus of University of California at Los Angeles. The Pan Pacific Arena at Hollywood will be one of the largest ice surfaces in the country, while the one in Westwood District will be an open-air, unroofed ice surface similar to the Alpine Rink at Wembley, England. A local league of commercial hockey teams is being proposed for the Hollywood rink, and this, with the intercollegiate league competition, should do much toward improving the quality of the hockey.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Bucknell 28, Furman 6.
Duquesne 34, Waynesburg 7.
Geneva 26, Lock Haven T. 12.
St. Vincent 26, Davis and Elkins 6.
Temple 6, Albright 0.
St. Joseph 17, West Chester T. 6.
Glenville 28, New River State 0.

South

Auburn 14, Birmingham-Southern 0.
Elon 40, High Point 0.
Catawba 26, Erskine 7.
Southwestern 47, Union 0
Chattanooga 27, Tennessee P. I. 6.
Arkansas S. T. 47, Cumberland 0.
Tennessee Wes. 13, Milligan 7.
Ouachita 14, Oklahoma Baptist 6.
Loyola (N. O.) 13, Spring Hill 0.
Louisiana Tech 19, Millsaps 7.
Southwestern L. I. 19, Delta T. 0.
East Texas T. 13, Louisiana N. 6.
Eastern Kentucky T. 19, Georgetown 0.
Mid-Tennessee T. 13, Jacksonville T. 0.
Newberry 7, Emory and Henry 0.
Washington and Lee 7, Hampden-Sydney 6.
Arkansas Tech 14, Murray Aggies 14.
Mississippi S. T. 39, Arkansas A. and M. 0.

Midwest

Bradley 6, St. Louis 0.
Grinnell 20, Cornell (Ia.) 0.
St. Thomas 7, Superior T. 6.
Lake Forest 27, Kalamazoo 6.
Dayton 38, Wittenberg 0.
Heidelberg 32, Ashland 12.
Denison 34, Defiance 0.
John Carroll 19, Detroit Tech 0.
Ohio Northern 12, Findlay 9.
Central T. 44, Lawrence Tech 0.
Hope 20, Ferris 0.
Wimna T. 14, Aberdeen T. 0.
Duluth T. 21, Eveleth Jr. 13.
N. D. State 20, Moorhead T. 13.
St. Cloud T. 6, Hibbing Jr. 6.
Wahpeton Science 14, Bemidji T. 13.
Morningside 14, Hastings 6.
Marquette 33, Peru T. 0.
Bethany 12, Kearney T. 7.
Midland 7, Yankton 0.
Southwestern 12, C. of Emporia 0.
Washburn 34, Baker 0.
Haskell 3, McPherson 0.
Missouri Valley 13, Moberly Jr. 6.
Mount Union 7, Hiram 0.
Drake (seconds) 45, Central 0.
North Dakota 37, S. D. State 0.
Rockhurst 78, Wentworth 0.
Kemper 7, Graceland 6.
St. Ambrose 6, Coe 0.
Drake 47, Monmouth 0.

Southwest

Oklahoma City 26, Austin 7.
Northeastern Jr. 13, East Central T. 0.
Bethel 14, Northwestern T. 0
Sam Houston S. T. 15, Trinity 14.
Howard Payne 14, San Marcos 0.
West Texas T. 40, Daniel Baker 7.

Rocky Mountain

Iowa State 14, Denver 7.

Far West

Gonzaga 38, Puget Sound 0.
San Francisco 20, Hardin-Simmons 0.

Polo Association Re-names Chairman

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Robert E. Strawbridge, Jr., was re-elected Chairman of the United States Polo Association at its annual meeting yesterday.

Elbridge T. Gerry was re-named Secretary-Treasurer While Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was elected Vice-Chairman, succeeding F. S. Von Stade. Elected to the Board of Governors were George (Pete) Bostwick, Von Stade and Seymour Knox of Buffalo.

It was announced that the British team which will play the United States in the international series next June, would train in California during February and March, then move east to Aiken, S. C., and later to Long Island.

Amusements

BOSTON

Hans Wiener Studio
Professional Course in the MODERN DANCE
Lay classes for adults and children
All classes under supervision of HANS WIENER
Erika Thimey, Wigman graduate, assistant instructor
Registration September 26
Opening Classes October 3
Penthouse, Hotel Brunswick, Boston Kenmore 2336

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Washington Street, near Boylston
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COMPLETE, LATEST
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COLOR TRAVEL TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA
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2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

PLYMOUTH Eves. 8:30— Mat. Today
VICTOR PAYNE-JENNINGS Presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
by Mazo de la Roche—with HARRY ELLERBE
Evgs. 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20. Tax included.

STATE OF WS ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
EDW. G. ROBINSON in "I AM THE LAW"
Also: JOE E. BROWN "The Gladiator"

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Held Over! MOVIE QUIZ Prize
SONJA HENIE in MY LUCKY STAR
RICHARD GREENE • JOAN DAVIS
PLUS—NEW SECOND FEATURE
PERSONAL SECRETARY
WILLIAM GARGAN • JOY HODGES
KEITH MEMORIAL

NEWTON—MASS.
PARAMOUNT THEATRE
MON., TUES., WED. MICKEY ROONEY in LOVE FINDS ANDY HARDY
THURS., FRI., SAT. GEORGE BRENT-G. DICKSON in RACKET BUSTERS
Also The Mauch Twinns in Penrod's Double Trouble

NEW YORK CITY
"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner." — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WHAT A LIFE
A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the entire family
Biltmore THEA., W. 47 St. Evgs. 8:45. 55c to $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c to $2.20
Also playing at Wilbur Theatre, Boston

1938 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
OUR TOWN
WITH THORNTON WILDER
During Frank Craven's Brief Absence
MOROSCO THEATER, 45 St. W. of B'way. Clr. 6-8230. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

The Year's Great Laugh-Hit!
"HOLD THAT CO-ED"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day, Any Seat 25c 'til 2 p. m.
ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
THE IMPERIAL THEATRE presents
Too Hot To Handle
with
Clark Gable—Myrna Loy
Mon. through Thurs. Sept. 26 through 29

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when you want delicious food and faultless service in pleasant surroundings
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Jane Dawes
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DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

BOLTON, MASS
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner Served at
THE COUNTRY MANOR
Route 117, Bolton, Massachusetts
Closed on Mondays, except Holidays

Paderewski to Play on Radio Sunday

Week-End Radio Specials

Paderewski's American radio debut, by short wave from Switzerland, on Sunday, Sept. 25, over the "Magic Key" period on the NBC-Blue network at 2 p. m., E. S. T., overshadows in importance all radio entertainment for the week end. With his capitulation to the air waves only two great "hold-outs" to American radio remain—Rachmaninoff and Kreisler. Paderewski has radiocast once in Europe. Rachmaninoff does not want to go on the air, while Kreisler has admitted frankly that his reason for not radiocasting was that his concert receipts might be hurt.

Mr. Paderewski who is now living in partial retirement at his villa at Mosges, Switzerland, overlooking the Lake of Geneva, will journey to Lausanne about 10 miles away to radiocast. The Radio Corporation of America is also transporting his favorite piano with special action suited to his touch to the studio. There he will open with Haydn's Variations in F Minor, a "Paderewski" item. Next is the Mozart Rondo in A Minor (Alla Turca). Since no Paderewski program would ever be complete without Chopin the Polish pianist will play the Ballade in F Minor, Op. 52, the Mazurka in F Sharp, Op. 59, and the Nocturne in F Sharp, No. 2, Op. 15. Liszt's arrangement of the "Liebestod" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde" will close the radiocast.

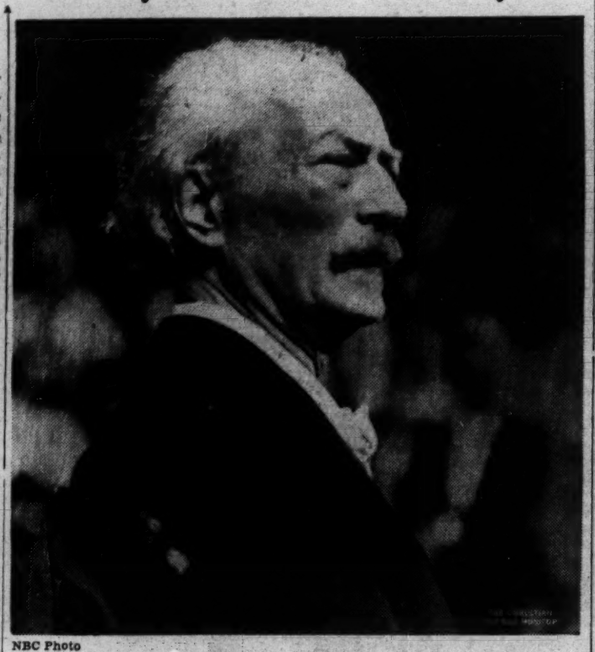
(In the event that WBZ, which would ordinarily radiocast the concert in the Boston area, is not back on the air, listeners may tune directly to WJZ, New York, on 760 kilocycles, or to other New England stations on the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company-WFEA, Manchester, N. H.; WICC, Bridgeport, Conn.; WEAN, Providence, R. I.; WCSH, Portland, Maine.)

Piano music in fact will be featured several times on Sunday's programs. Leo Ornstein, Russian-American composer-pianist, will play a program of Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Debussy, Leschetizky, and his own composition, "Impressions of Chinatown," in CBS's "Keyboard Concert," WEEI, 5:30 p. m. José Iturbi, Spanish conductor-pianist, and his sister, Amparo, will appear in a joint recital on the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m. in a program consisting of the Allegro from Mozart's Double Piano Concerto in E Flat and the "Ritmo," from Infanta's "Danses Andalouses."

In the dramatic field Orson Welles and his company prove the catholicity of their tastes by a special presentation of Arthur Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes," CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m.

Imortant American music debuts will be heard when Howard Barlow and the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony present Jerome Boross's "Tall Story," a CBS-commissioned work, and the first radio performance of Charles Jones's "Suite," the work of a young Juillard composer.

Albert D. Hughes



NBC Photo

Ignace Jan Paderewski

Flood Control: Will U. S. And States Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

furnish their share of the cost of dams and reservoirs required under the 1936 law. But New England was different. There communities were not only willing and ready to put up their share of the money, but had entered into an interstate compact, as Congress said they could, dividing up the cost according to the benefits derived.

But New England's forehandedness was all in vain. New Dealers refused to let the compact come up before Congress for ratification.

They wanted New England to wait for the new flood control policy to be framed for the country as a whole. Besides, they objected to provisions in the compacts giving certain of the States title to any water power developed at the new dams. President Roosevelt has a national power policy that includes a large measure of Government ownership.

When the six New England Governors came to the White House last January to urge ratification of the compact, President Roosevelt frankly told them that he intended the Federal Government to have control of any power developed along the Connecticut or Merrimack Rivers. The private power people, he indicated, are much too strong in New England to leave power rights in the hands of the States where they might get hold of it.

Flood Dangers Reported Over In New England

(Continued from Page 1)

closely packed industrial area lining the Merrimack through lower New Hampshire and upper Massachusetts. This damage was not estimated, but several large plants reported only slight loss.

Inundated textile mills, plus failing power, had thrown several thousand men and women out of work along that sector today. A similar condition, of course, prevailed along the Connecticut.

Meanwhile, today, the whole nation opened its heart to Yankeeland. The American Red Cross opened a subscription drive for $500,000 for the relief of some 30,000 persons believed to have been left homeless by the hurricane of last Wednesday and the subsequent floods.

The Associated Press placed known fatalities at nearly 500.

Late reports from New England towns:

Providence, R. I.: More than 1,000 men cleared debris left by the hurricane and two tidal waves that swept over the city in its wake. Truckloads of food were arriving here, sent by the Surplus Commodities Administration. Banks reopened today to cash checks and make up payrolls. Roads were blocked except to those having emergency passes. The city government appropriated $1,000,000 for relief work. This was matched by the WPA.

....AROUND THE CORNER

Tractor Washes Clothes—Yankee ingenuity is evidenced everywhere in meeting problems raised by the hurricane, but one of the best examples is in the Medfield Laundry. A tractor in the middle of clean clothes looks almost as incongruous as a bull in a china shop—but in this case it saved the day.

It was a farm model with a pulley used often for running a buzz saw. Borrowed until electric service is restored in a few days, it was edged gingerly in among the washing machines, centrifugal driers and what not, and a belt was fixed between its pulley and the main driving shaft for the machinery. A long piece of gas pipe carried the exhaust safely outside.

Further down the road one gasoline station was running its pump with a lawnmower motor. Another had jacked up a car and had run a belt from a hub to the gasoline pump. Still another enterprising dealer was using an old fashioned kitchen sink pump to fill five-gallon cans.

♪ ♪ ♪

On Schedule—The arrival of the hurricane was something of a surprise to many of us, but apparently not to the editors of The Manchester (Mass.) Cricket. Under the modest three-column head, "Manchester Hit By September Gale," they wrote:

"Manchester people may no longer wonder if we are to be visited by the usual equinoctial this year, for it arrived right on time Wednesday afternoon and evening and got in its best licks from about 7:30 to 11 o'clock in the evening, starting shortly after noon and increasing hour by hour, reaching its height about 8:30, when the gale was such that one had great difficulty in facing it and driving was extremely hazardous owing to the falling trees and limbs in all directions. . . ."

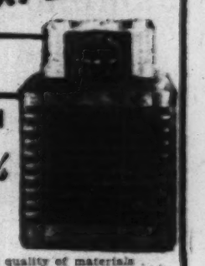
♪ ♪ ♪

Back to Blades—One of the surprises following the hurricane was our discovery—after four years of electric shaving—that the morning chore could be performed with a candle in one hand and a common-or-garden safety razor in the other.

♪ ♪ ♪

They Canned Peaches—One Jamaica Plain family had been looking forward to canning the fruit on a peach tree, which fell during the storm. Not to be outdone, the men of the family hurried out at once, wind or no wind, and harvested the fruit, while the women stoked up the range fire and set about canning the fruit without more ado.

CHOICE OF EXPERTS



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Cranberry Fuses 'Co-op' Enterprise and Yankee Individuality

(Continued from Page 9)

sauce. Cannily, they cast about for a name which would bring fond memories of summer vacation lands to city dwellers—as would the flavor of the sauce, they realized—and hit upon Ocean Spray.

But growers still suffered from the more and more apparent fact that with slowly increasing production, surplus crops continued to appear with uncomfortable—and unprofitable—regularity.

Against all his Yankee instincts Mr. Urann recognized that grower co-operation was the answer—with the allied proposition of controlled distribution, holding over surpluses from one year to the next.

Cold Storage Used

About this time it was discovered that the whole process of canning and distribution could be ironed out into something approaching a year-round schedule by holding surplus berries in cold storage instead of rushing day and night to can all available at picking time.

Co-operative Advantages

At this point the advantages of co-operation began to appear so obvious to all concerned that Mr. Urann had little difficulty in interesting many of the other growers in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin—though 75 per cent of the world crop of commercially raised cranberries is produced in Massachusetts.

The Ocean Spray plant at South Hanson, Mass., together with the rival concerns at Wareham, Mass., and at New Egypt, N. J., and freezing storage plants at Barnstable and Chatham, Mass., and in New Jersey, became the property of a new co-operative, Cranberry Canners, Inc. All stock was held by genuine growers and a policy was adopted which provided for a down payment of $4 a barrel for all berries brought to the plants, and for later division of the amount for which they were sold. Plans also were made to control the supply of fresh and canned berries and of the new cranberry cocktail product, to meet a steadily increasing demand with an adequate—but not more than adequate—supply and to bring an average price of $10 a barrel to the grower.

Surplus Plan Tested

Very soon a surplus crop tested the theory of the co-operative—and brought a total of 600 Massachusetts growers—all in the state almost—into the group. For the co-operative was able to return to its members about $8 a barrel, while independents were fortunate to get half that amount.

Now new savings began to result in many directions—largely through the work of a research department set up by the organization.

It was figured that it took 30 days to distribute fresh berries to national markets—and it was found that by putting a few berries out of each batch into an "incubator" for one week, it could be found just how they would stand up during the distribution month. If not more than 1 per cent spoiled, they were sent off fresh. Otherwise the whole batch went straight into the machinery of cannery—or to the storage refrigerating plants if the canpery was already running at capacity.

"Water Picking"

That was a great saving. Another was the introduction of "water picking" of berries which fell from the strange comb-toothed picking scoops wielded by the harvesters. After harvesting the bogs were flooded, and since one of the cranberry's many peculiarities is that it floats, these fallen berries would float on the surface and be blown by the wind in one corner—to be gathered up there and taken to the cannery. This, it is estimated, has added another $350,000 each year to the growers' income in Massachusetts.

But in canning itself was another great source of saving. Berries for the fresh market must be picked before they are quite ripe, to stand the handling, and the lapse of time. Those destined for canning immediately after picking can be allowed to ripen fully—adding at least one-sixteenth of an inch to the diameter of each berry. This extra weight has added another estimated $450,000 each year to the income of Massachusetts growers.

A still further saving to growers is represented by Cranberry Canners, Inc.'s co-operative buying of supplies and tools—which last year secured $35,000 worth of these things for members, and—operating on genuine consumers' co-operative principles—was able to return to them $1 in $8 of the amount they spent for them.

Surplus Funds to Loan

The co-operative now has surplus funds from which it is glad to advance to members the funds needed to enlarge their bog holdings. Right behind the South Hanson plant, 3,000 acres are being prepared now.

This process involves the cutting of roads, the flooding of the land to rot the timber growth, the draining to allow cutting and removal of the cedar and other wood, the pulling of stumps, the removal of the top soil to expose the peat, the laying of a half-inch layer of sand to hold the moisture and keep excessive heat from roots, the preparation of dikes, dams, and ditches for flooding and draining the bogs, and finally the planting of slips of the cranberry vines and allowing of three years before they will yield.

Bogs require incessant care in season, too—such as re-sanding every four years, flooding during the winters to keep out excessive frost, spraying when needed—and in the critical autumn season, quick flooding of the ditches on frosty nights so that a mist will rise, protecting the fruit.

The cranberry cocktail has been marketed only in New England, New York, and Philadelphia and orders from other parts of the country have been refused, because—as Mr. Urann pointed out—it is not fair to serve consumers and retailers in one year and be forced to refuse them the next because of insufficient supply.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Minnesota - Washington football game	Judy and Lanny, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"		"Top Hatters": orch.	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "America Dances"	Minnesota - Washington football game	"The Kidoodlers"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Bailey Axton, tenor	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	Minn.-Wash. football	News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; "Monitor News"
6:15 Dinner music	Comment; music; news	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Today: Bob Trout	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Golf summary	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	So. California-Alabama	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	football game	"The Charioteers"	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30 "Exploring Music"	Jim's Question Bee	So. California-Alabama	"Musical Album"	Shandor's Gypsies
7:45 "Exploring Music"	Jim's Question Bee	football game	Vocal Trio	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 Saturday Night	Golf tournament	So. California-Alabama	"Bands Across the Sea"	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Swing Club	Al Donahue's Orchestra	football game	"Bands Across the Sea"	Vera Cratil, songs
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.:	"Home Port": drama	So. California-Alabama	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance music
8:45 sketch: soloists	"Home Port": drama	football game	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dance music
9:00 "Professor Quiz":	National Barn Dance:	"America Dances"	"Symphonic Strings"	Spy Stories
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	"America Dances"	"Symphonic Strings"	Spy Stories
9:30 "Rhythm Rendez-	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Freddie Greene's Music
9:45 vous": orchestra	Hot Shots"	"America Dances"	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Travel talk
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Ink Spots"	"Impressions"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Will Osborne's Orch.	Baritone and organ	"Impressions"	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:30 orchestra	"Concert in Rhythm":	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
10:45 "Campaign Issues"	Al Roth's Orchestra	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 News; weather	News; dance orchestra	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
11:15 Dog talk; music	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Weather Service	B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	J. Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	J. Melvin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Time	"Uncle Bob": children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music; drama
10:30 "Airs and Dances"	"Dreams of Long Ago":	"American Society of	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music; drama
10:45 "Airs and Dances"	drama	Ancient Instruments"	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News: "Journal"	Music: "Pine Tavern"	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	dramatic serial	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Studio talk	Madrigal Singers	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Network talk	Madrigal Singers	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	"Southernaires": Negro	Clotilde Zappala, so-	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Safety talk	male quartet	prano, and organ	Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Chamber	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Music: string quartet;	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Talk	vocal and instrumental	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	soloists	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News Service; talk	News	"Men With Wings":	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	"Home Folks Frolic"	"Chats About Dogs"	dramatization	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Jewish Music Festi-	Magic Key: symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	Bible talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 val	orchestra, direction of	Fanny's"	Bible talk	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Commentator	Frank Black; Ignace	"The Kidoodlers"	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Commentator	Jan Paderewski	Broadcast from Germany	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 "Everybody's Mu-	Richard Himber's Or.	"Sunday Drivers": nov-	Harpist	Network talk
3:15 sic": Columbia	Richard Himber's Or.	elty program	"On a Sunday After-	"Varied Voices"
3:30 Symphony Orches-	'Horse and Buggy Days':	Gold Star Mothers' pro-	noon": H. Stokes' Or.	"Cottage Hawaiians"
3:45 tra	variety program	gram: speakers; music	"Silhouettes in Music"	Lincoln Quintette
4:00 Jewish program	Sunday Vespers: talk;	"Rangers Serenade": va-	Religious Hour	"Save Czechoslovakia"
4:15 Jewish program	mixed quartet	riety program	Religious Hour	Program: Senator Votja
4:30 "Sunday Serenade"	News; violinist; baritone	"The Shadow": drama-	"Gypsy Caravan"	Benes, Henry Atkinson,
4:45 soloists; orch.	and orchestra	tization	"Gypsy Caravan"	and Dorothy Thompson
5:00 "Texas Rangers"	"There Was a Woman":	"Tune Types": variety	"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
5:15 "Texas Rangers"	dramatic sketch	program	"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
5:30 'Keyboard Concerts'	V. Gomez, guitarist	Paul Wing's Spelling	"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
5:45 'Keyboard Concerts'	Federal Housing talk	Bee	"Curtain Calls"	Young People's Church
6:00 "Almanac"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Commentator	Northwestern Territory	Dance Orchestra
6:15 "Almanac"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Anniversary preview	Jerry Lee with orchestra
6:30 "Laugh Line":	Vocal trio	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45 Billy House orch.	News	"Concert Album"	Ray Perkins; orchestra	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform'	"Popular Classics": con-	"Hobby Lobby" with	News Service	Gospel songs
7:15 'People's Platform'	cert orchestra	Dave Elman	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Magyar Serenaders"
7:30 "Passing Parade"	"Sunday Night at Seth	"Bandwagon": Shep	Network program	Commentator
7:45 John Nesbett	Parker's"	Field's Orchestra	Network program	"Irish Minstrels"
8:00 Mercury Theater:	"Spy at Large": dra-	Don Ameche; Edgar	"Bach Cantata Series":	Jewish program
8:15 Orson Welles pre-	matic serial	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	soloists chor.; orchestra	Jewish program
8:30 sents "Sherlock	"Songs We Remember":	Nelson Eddy; Dorothy	"Say It With Words"	Jewish program
8:45 Holmes"	orchestra; soloists	Lamour; C. Bennett	"Say It With Words"	Jewish program
9:00 Sunday Evening	"Win Your Lady": dra-	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Soft Lights and Sweet	"Five Star Final":
9:15 Hour: Symph. Or.	matic sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Music"	dramatizations
9:30 E. Ormandy, con.;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	"Soft Lights and Sweet	Nat'l Policy Holders
9:45 J. and A. Iturbi	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	Music"	Voice and organ
10:00 "World Dances"	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 "World Dances"	calists; quartet	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 "Headlines and By-	"Cheerio": talk; music	"Top Hatters": orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 lines"	"Cheerio": talk; music	"Top Hatters": orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; Roundelay	News Service	Music; soloists; orch.	Commentator
11:15 Count Basie's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather reports	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Dance Music
11:30 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	"Day's End": reader;
11:45 P. Pendarvis' Or.	Music As You Desire It	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Symphonic Hour	music

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Food Magician"	"As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 "Montana Slim"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Network talk
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: solo-	Studio speaker	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ist; orchestra; news	"Julia Blake"	Network speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	Home Forum: talk	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Jane Arden": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Organ recital	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": play	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Buckeye Four"	Western songs
11:15 A. Carhart, songs	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister": play	Weather; music; talk	"Young Widder Brown"	"Musical Early Edition"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Musical program	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "R. F. D. No. 1"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Remote Control"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Service	"George and Juanita"	Tenth Boston Confer-	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	ence on Distribution	"Today's Travelers"
1:45 Gospel Singer	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Organ concert
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Garden Club	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Capers"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Three Consoles"	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Song recital
2:45 "Three Consoles"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Pianologues"
3:00 "Dear Columbia"	United States Navy	"Mary Marlin"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	News commentator
3:15 "Dear Columbia"	Band Conductor Lieut.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
3:30 Community Bulletin	Charles Benter	"Pepper Young"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
3:45 Keyb'rd Arabesque	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	ball game	Sport reports
4:00 Patterns in Swing:	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife"	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Lee Grant's Orchestra
4:15 Hohengarten's Or.	"Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	ball game	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee": variety	Dramatic sketch	Bees-Philadelphia base-	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"On the Mall"	"Girl Alone": sketch	ball game	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	Interlude: news	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 "Hillbillies"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	Scores; Monitor News
6:15 "Songs for You"	Dance Revue	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 "Rhythm Revue"	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 Network program	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Ray Heatherton	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	"Ace Brigade": orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "On the Trail"	Lincoln O'Brien, pub-	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Mrs. Gifford Pinchot
7:45 "On the Trail"	lisher: talk	Leaders in Dancetime	dramatic sketch	Freddie Green's Orch.
8:00 "Monday Night	"Sing Song": vocal trio;	"Believe It or Not":	"Studies in Contrast":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Show	quartet	guests; music	variety program	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love": dra-	Margaret Speaks; or-	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Jerry Baker; orchestra
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Jimmy Lunceford's Or.	Commentator
9:00 Radio Theater:	NBC String Symphony,	"Music for Moderns":	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:15 "Seven Keys to	Frank Black, conductor	variety program	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Dance music
9:30 Baldpate": guest	NBC String Symphony,	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
9:45 stars	Frank Black, conductor	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Deismarier, cond.	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	"Famous First Facts"	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Story of the Song'	National Forum: talk	"Band-Box": orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
10:45 'Story of the Song'	National Forum: talk	Political talk	"Pageant of Melody"	Sports talk
11:00 Weather; news	New; sport comment	News Service	"Pageant of Melody"	"American Forum"
11:15 Dog talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	"American Forum"
11:30 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Count Basie's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lang Thompson's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 26

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:05	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XAL	15.25mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 26

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

WALK-OVER
New Price Surprise

—black sable suede with patent at our new low price for loveliness $6.50

WALK-OVER SHOE STORES
BOSTON
378 Washington Street 170 Tremont Street
2359 Washington Street, Roxbury

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

SALE! ANTIQUE AND SEMI-ANTIQUE Hand Hooked Rugs

Bought at the Antique Auction Sale from the Estate of the late Ralph Warren Burnham

Mr. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass., was known throughout the country as a famous collector of outstanding antique pieces . . . unequalled in either extent or variety. We collected hundreds of other specially selected Hand Hooked rugs to add to this rare group . . . and present them to you at these four unusual sale prices.

$3.49	$9.49	$12.95	$17.95
Usually $6.95	Usually $17.50	Usually $22.50	Usually $29.75
Sizes 24x36 up to 24x48	Sizes 2x4 up to 3x5	Sizes 2x4 up to 3x6	Sizes 3x6, 4x7 and larger

Approximate Sizes Listed

Choose from hundreds of beautiful designs in colorful shades to soft mellow tones.

Geometricals *Stained Glass*
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Excellent Assortment, Be Early for Best Selection!
Investigate Jordan's Budget Payment Plan
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Sorry, No Mail or Phone Orders Accepted

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
1938 volume to date	193,013,328
Previous day	720,000
1937 volume to date	293,207,110

Market Steadies Following Sharp Drop on Sell-Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—A wave of selling at the opening depressed stocks sharply today as Europe girded for war, but the market quickly steadied.

Initial losses of 1 to more than 3 points in leading shares were pared a bit when liquidation thinned out before the end of the first hour.

A soaring wheat market, paced by a swift rise in Liverpool grain prices, was a center of speculation on chances of war. Bonds declined with stocks. A shift into cash for emergencies was apparent in a further decline in foreign currencies against the dollar and brisk demand for gold in London.

United States Steel on an initial block of 4,000 shares was down 2¼ at 52. On a similar block General Motors was off 2¼ at 41.

A point or more down were Montgomery Ward, Pennsylvania, Western Union, Goodyear, American Smelting, New York Central, and Electric Auto Lite.

Business analysts noted the summer industrial upturn had lifted the railroads out of the depths of an earnings slump. The first 12 roads reporting August revenues narrowed the decline in net operating income compared with 1937 figures to 13.4 per cent from 25.2 in July.

Rail circles, meanwhile, looked forward to more aggressive efforts, with Washington blessings, to solve carrier problems through large-scale consolidations.

Rail, Utility Bonds Sold by Banks In First Half of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Insured banks sold railroad, public utility, and other corporate bonds during the first half of the year, according to a statement by the FDIC showing a semi-annual summary of bank assets and liabilities.

At the same time, the report shows that insured banks' total assets increased $143,000,000 to a total of $54,364,953,000 during the six months ended June 30, that their liabilities increased $155,000,000 to $47,429,821,000, virtually all of which was attributed to an increase in demand deposits, and that the total of their capital accounts decreased $12,000,000.

A net of $65,000,000 of railroad securities were sold by insured banks during the six months period. Public utility bonds aggregating $53,000,000 were sold from portfolios. Securities of real estate corporations totaling $15,000,000 were sold.

Holdings of direct government obligations decreased $413,000,000 to a total of $11,159,000,000. Although holdings of indirect government obligations, fully guaranteed by the Treasury, increased $269,000,000 to $2,365,000,000, non-member banks did not participate in these acquisitions and actually sold $62,000,000 of these securities.

Deposits constituted $47,429,821,000 of the liabilities compared with $47,-191,415,000 on the preceding summary date. Of the deposits, $32,-613,351,000 were demand accounts compared with $32,364,469,000, while time deposits decreased $10,476,000.

Total securities owned was $20,-278,565,000, a decrease during the six-month period of $198,000,000, while outstanding loans aggregated $15,696,000,000, a decrease of more than $1,021,000,000.

Phillips Petroleum Profits Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With prices for gasoline and natural gasoline slightly higher this quarter profits of Phillips Petroleum Co. have been running ahead of those in the June period. Indications are they will range from 75 to 85 cents a share on the capital stock, against actual earnings of 74 cents a share in the three months ended June 30, last. In September quarter of 1937 net profits amounted to $7,134,638, equal to $1.60 a share of capital stock.

Giving reflection to the estimate for the current quarter, it is probable that Phillips' net for first nine months this year will be in the neighborhood of $9,200,000, equal to about $2.10 a share on the capital stock. This would compare with $19,-813,719, equal to $4.45 a capital share earned in the similar period of 1937 and mark a reduction of about 54 per cent. For the first half this year profits totaled $5,585,139, equal to $1.26 a share, against $12,679,080, equal to $2.85 a share, in the similar 1937 period, a reduction of 56 per cent.

Mack Truck Orders Gain Substantially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The incoming volume of truck orders received by Mack Trucks, Inc. has been increasing substantially recently.

Beginning early in July the trend of orders definitely reversed the sharp downtrend which had been in evidence during the preceding nine months of the general business decline. July is understood to have been one of the largest months in recent years for Mack from the standpoint of truck orders booked and the pace of new business since then has held at a favorable rate.

Although this development has placed Mack's operations on an uptrend, the outlook is not yet clarified as to an immediate recovery in earning power to black ink figures. Because of its extensive properties and consequent substantial overhead Mack generally requires a considerable momentum of expanding operations before reaching a profitable level.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
52¾	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51	51	51	Sep 23
119½	119¾	Abbott pf (4½)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 21
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	40	40	40	Sep 20
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
22	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	1	19	19	19	—1
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	25	23½	23½	—1⅝
65¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	55	54¾	54¾	—2
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Sep 23
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
1⅝	⅛	Alleghany Corp	13	⅞	⅞	⅞	
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	7	7	7	Sep 23
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	8	8½	7¼	8½	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	3	7	6¾	6¾	—1¾
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 21
19⅝	15¼	Alleg-Lud Steel	5	16¼	15½	15½	—1¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅝
184	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	6	175	173	174	—2
11¼	7	Allied Kid (.75e)	3	8½	8½	8½	Sep 19
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (1⅝e)	5	11	11	11	Sep 23
12	4½	Allied Strs	36	9¼	8½	9¼	— ⅛
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	59	59	59	Sep 14
54½	34¼	Allis Ch Mfg (1½e)	11	45½	43½	45½	+ ⅝
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅝
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	— ¼
24	10	Amal Leather pf	11	16	14½	16	
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	63	63	63	— ½
84⅝	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3¼e)	1	72	72	72	—1
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	7	15	14½	15	—1
42½	22¾	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	3	33	32¾	33	—2½
104¼	70⅜	Am Can (4a)	8	92	91⅜	92	—1¾
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	172	172	172	Sep 23
32½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	4	22½	21½	22½	+ ½
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½e)	1	38	38	38	Sep 22
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chi (.55e)	15	17¾	16⅜	17¾	+ ¼
110½	80½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 14
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	114	114	114	Sep 20
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅜
14¾	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	—1
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
4⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tihng	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
6¾	4	Am European	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Sep 20
3¼	2¼	Am & For Power	23	3½	2¾	3⅛	
20⅞	10	Am & FxP $6 pf	2	15	14¾	14⅞	Sep 21
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
12⅜	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
14	—	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep 21
5⅛	⅛	Am Hide & Leather	5	3½	3½	3½	
27	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	20⅞	20¾	20¾	—1¾
43¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¾e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
8¾	4¼	Am International	5	6½	6⅜	6¼	— ½
24⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	7	17½	16½	17½	— ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	2	53½	53½	53½	—3½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.60e)	12	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	10	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	18	4	27⅛	4	— ⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	5	28	28	28	—2¼
37⅜	16½	Am P & L $5pf(2⅛k)	10	23½	23	23½	+ ½
17	9	Am Rad & St S	50	14¼	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	21	15⅞	15	15¾	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	2	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	Sep 23
20⅞	15¼	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	16	15¾	16	— ½
18	7½	Am Seating	2	15	14¼	15	— ⅜
56¾	28⅜	Am Smelt & R(1¾e)	13	43¾	42¼	43¾	+ ⅜
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	—1
56	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	11	24½	23½	24⅜	— ⅝
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
14	12	Am Stove	1	13	13	13	Sep 23
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	1	21	21	21	—1
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	Sep 23
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	17¼	17¼	Sep 22
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	136¾	135	136¾	—1½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	78¼	78¼	78¼	—1¾
91½	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	6	81¾	81	81¾	— ⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	146	146	146	Sep 22
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	5½	5⅛	5½	
13½	6	Am Water Wks	23	8¾	7½	8¾	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	82½	80	82½	Sep 14
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	31	30¾	31	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Am Zinc L&S	19	6¾	6	6½	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	32½	29	29	Sep 14
38	21	Anaconda	97	31¾	29¾	31	
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	40	40	40	Sep 22
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	2	14½	14	14	—1½
19	10	Andes Copper	2	15	14	15	Sep 21
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 16
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	24	24	24	Sep 23
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101	100½	100½	Sep 23
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	16	4¾	4½	4¾	
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	40	40	40	
94½	60	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
47½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	6	40⅞	40	40⅞	— ¾
11	2½	Arnold Const (.8e)	1	9	9	9	— ¼
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	20	8¼	7¾	8¼	
75	62	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	2	69½	69½	69½	Aug 29
73½	56	Assd D Gd 2pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	17	30½	29	30½	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	1	46½	46½	46½	—1¼
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	4	17½	16½	17½	— ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6	6	6	+ ½
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	9½	9	9	— ½
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	106	106	106	Sep 20
9⅞	9¾	Atlas Corp (1⅛e)	8	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Sep 20
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	1	50	50	50	—3½
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	— ¼
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅜	3⅛	3½	— ⅜
3⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 21
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	15	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	

B

11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	17	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	34	6¼	5⅝	6¼	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	12	7¼	6¼	7¼	— ¼
36	23	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	32	32	32	—1
23⅜	12½	Barber Asphalt	5	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Barker Bros	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	34	15½	15	15⅜	— ½
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
18½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15	15	15	Sep 23
100⅜	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	97	97	97	Sep 15
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	109	109	109	—1
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep 21
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	Jun 28
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	66	19⅜	18	19⅜	
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
52	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	3	47	46	47	— ⅛
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	56	55	52	54⅜	— ¼
16½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	2	15½	15¼	15¼	Sep 22
100½	15	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	92¾	92¾	92¾	—1
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	22⅛	21½	21½	Sep 22
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	4	17¾	17	17	Sep 23
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	14	13	14	— ⅛
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	31	20⅞	20	20⅛	
30⅜	15⅞	Bohn Al & Brass	2	24¾	23⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 23
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1e)	6	15½	15⅜	15½	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	21	31	28¾	31	— ½
4¾	—	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
26	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	22	22	22	Sep 23
8⅞	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	9	6	5⅞	6	
12⅜	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	14	9¾	9	9¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	45	31	28⅜	31	— ⅜
40¾	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Sep 16
40⅜	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	36	36	36	Sep 23
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Sep 21
10⅛	3¾	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	6	6	6	— ½
13⅜	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	29	27½	29	Sep 20
21½	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	1	16½	16½	16½	Sep 22
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 14
11⅜	5½	BrunswickBalk(½e)	3	8½	8½	8½	—1
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	10	9	9	9	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	41	4¼	4	4¼	— ¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	4	3⅞	4	— ⅜
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	7	28¾	27⅞	28⅜	—1¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	12½	12	12	— ¾
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	11	17	16⅜	17	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	4	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3	3	3	
13⅜	1	Byers (A M) Co	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	3	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 21

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	7	8¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	5	15⅞	15	15⅞	— ⅜
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¾e)	13	14¾	13⅜	14¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Canadian Pacific	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
21	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	33½	33½	33½	Sep 23
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Sep 20
18⅛	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 21
4½	2⅛	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep 23
107½	62⅛	Case (J I) Co	4	79⅞	79⅛	79⅞	— ⅜
58	29⅝	Caterpil Trac (1⅝e)	2	46	46	46	— ½
106¼	100⅛	Caterpil pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Sep 21
25⅞	9	Celanese Corp	31	19½	18	19⅜	+ ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	3	90	90	90	Sep 23
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	4	22	20½	22	+ ½
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	21	21	21	Sep 23
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Sep 23
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	4¾	5	
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Sep 10
49½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (3e)	6	42¼	40½	42¼	+ ¾
10⅞	4½	Certain-teed Prod	10	8¼	7¾	8¼	
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	2	21½	21½	21½	— ½
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	Sep 20
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	16	26⅝	26	26½	— ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	76½	76½	76½	Sep 3
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	31	30½	30½	—2½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	2	½	½	½	Sep 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep 23
2¼	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Sep 22
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 23
3⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ½
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1	⅞	⅞	Sep 23
16⅞	6⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14	13	14	— ½
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Sep 17
44	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 23
1⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 22
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	7	1⅛	1	1	Sep 19
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 23
13⅜	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10	10	10	Sep 14
19½	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14½	Sep 20
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ¼
77⅞	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	187	68	64½	68	+ ¼

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
13½	8½	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	4	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	— ¼
5½	2	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
28½	15¼	Clark Equip	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	5	21¾	21¾	21¾	—1
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	6	40	39¼	40	
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	4	17½	17½	17½	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (3¾e)	5	126½	124⅞	124⅞	Sep 22
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	60½	60	60	—1½
13¾	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	6	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
98½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	98½	98½	98½	+1¼
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	6	30½	29	30½	+ ¼
20	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15	15	15	Sep 21
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	9	18	16½	18	Sep 22
22¾	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	2	18	18	18	Sep 22
9⅝	5½	Col Gas & El	50	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep 23
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12	10⅞	12	— ½
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	2	33	32	32	Sep 20
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Sep 22
51½	23	Comi Credit (4)	23	45¾	43⅝	45¾	+ ¼
105¼	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	Sep 15
56	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	9	47¾	47	47½	—1½
111	90	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 15
12½	5⅞	Comi Solvents	23	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ½
2	1	Com'with & South	21	1½	1	1	
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	5	35½	35	35	—1½
28	22½	Com'with Ed (1¾)	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	6	6	6	Sep 23
28	15	Congoleum-Nairn	2	23½	22¾	23½	— ¼
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 14
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	4	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
10½	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	31	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅜
100	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	99⅞	99½	99½	Sep 23
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	7½	7½	7½	—
6¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	4	5½	5	5	— ¾
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	41	8⅜	8	8⅜	— ⅛
105⅝	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	3	3	Sep 22
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	2½	2½	2½	Sep 23
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Sep 20
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	Sep 10
17½	9¾	Container Corp	7	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	16	17½	16¼	17½	— ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	92	92	92	Sep 23
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	6	39½	38⅝	38⅝	—1⅜
113	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Sep 19
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fib	1	8	8	8	Sep 23
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	32½	32	32	
1¾	⅞	Cont Oil Del	5	1	1	1	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	10	27⅞	26⅝	27⅜	— ⅛
19½	10	Cont Steel	1	14½	14½	14½	—1
26	17	Endicott-John (3)	3	43	43	43	— ¼
7	2½	Eng Pub Service	12	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅜
59½	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ½
64¼	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	Sep 10
68	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	Sep 14
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
6¼	3	Erie R R	2	2¼	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	2¾	Erie 1 pf	2	4	3

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Seen as Biggest Utility Holding Company Before Long

Business and Industry

Marine Needs 500 Ships in Next 10 Years, Says Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The major reasons why the United States has been losing its position in endeavoring to maintain an adequate merchant marine can be ascribed to the fact that it costs more in terms of labor and materials to build vessels in American shipyards than anywhere else and it costs more to operate them, says an analysis published by the New York Trust Company. Declaring that the objectives of the Maritime Commission are clear—the determination to build and maintain an American merchant fleet despite the extra capital charges and the higher costs of operation, the bank says:

"Furthermore, most important maritime nations subsidize their merchant fleets in some manner. Even the United States has built ships and indulged in a type of subsidy by way of mail contracts, a practice contributing its own difficulties, but, although unsatisfactory, aiding substantially in maintaining an American merchant marine.

Program Progressive

"There has been no apparent alteration of aims nor slackening in the Commission's program under the Chairmanship of Admiral Emory S. Land. He recently stated, 'A careful survey of the requirements of our commerce and for purposes of national defense indicates that minimum needs call for 500 new ships in the next 10 years. These ships will cost approximately $1,250,000,000 which is no beggarly sum. This program is within our capabilities.'

"Shipbuilding has been stimulated and recent private shipyard activity has been nearly twice that of a year previous. Some of this construction has been due to increased naval needs which, with projected plans and the need to keep pace with world-wide increase in armament, are expected to result in accelerating volumes of work for both private and Navy shipyards.

"Other factors are not so clear," The Index continues. "The selection of trade routes, the settlement of major labor problems, decisions as to permanent subsidies—to mention the most salient—are questions upon which progress has been made but not finally decided. Since the Merchant Marine Act fails to provide for some important differences in cost, it appears to many that the operating subsidies under the present law will prove less successful than the old mail contracts.

Federal Ownership a Way Out

"Fundamentally, there remain but two possibilities: either indicated long-range government policy and specific terms of assistance must be sufficiently attractive to private owners and operators to interest private capital; or else the aims and desires of the Government for our merchant marine must be met by capital supplied from public funds. Sanctioned by law, a trend toward complete government ownership of the American-flag fleet is thus not only quite possible but, for certain services where maximum available subsidies would not prevent loss, apparently already under way.

"As the law now stands, American operators can register under foreign flags and obtain substantially the same advantages offered by operating-differential subsidies, avoiding, at the same time, many of the restrictions and difficulties imposed. Furthermore, since the loss on Government-owned lines which private management cannot afford to operate must be met by the federal treasury, a realistic adjustment of the subsidy basis would seem to require consideration," the bank concludes.

Int'l Silver May Do Refinancing

NEW YORK (AP)—The decision of International Silver Company to call a special meeting of stockholders Oct. 27 was interpreted in Wall Street financial circles today as a move in connection with a possible refinancing program.

In making known its proposal to call the meeting, officials declined to state at this time the plans in view.

It was recalled the company more than a year ago submitted to shareholders a plan for exchange of present preferred stock for a new senior stock which provided for liquidation of dividend arrears. A majority of stockholders voted in favor of the plan, but it was withdrawn by the company because of opposition by a minority group.

Back dividends on the preferred now amount to $15.75 a share. The preferred stock recently scored a wide advance in limited dealings on the Stock Exchange.

The special meeting will be held at the company's corporate office in Jersey City.

Graham-Paige Announces Cuts in 1939 Model Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Decreases in the prices of 1939 model have been announced by Graham-Paige Motors Corporation, ranging from 7 per cent to 11 per cent below the corresponding 1938 model prices. The 1938 standard sedan, which sold for $1,025 delivered, is being replaced with a sedan that compares in equipment with last year's special model. The new sedan will sell for $965, as compared with $1,075 for the 1938 special.

The new supercharger is priced at $1,095, against $1,198 for the 1938 model, a $103 or 10 per cent reduction. The 1939 custom supercharger is reduced $95, or 7 per cent, to $1,225.

Two new models have been added to Graham's 1939 line, the combination coupe and two-door sedan. Both will sell for $940, with $130 to be added for supercharger equipment and another $130 for custom equipment.

Engineering Awards Highest Since 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York construction awards increased during the week ended September 22 to $82,252,000 to the highest level since the week of June 25, 1937, and exceed their 1937 values for the tenth consecutive week, according to the Engineering News-Record. Awards were 53 per cent above last week and 95 per cent above the corresponding 1937 week.

Cumulative construction volume for 1938 to date, $1,955,031,000, is 6.0 per cent ahead of the $1,843,514,000 for the 38-week period last year.

Wholesale Prices Advance 0.5 P. C. In Sept. 17 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.5 per cent during the week ended Sept. 17 largely because of continued advances in market prices of farm products and foods, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. The rise brought the all-commodity index of some 800 price series to 78.3 of the 1926 average, the highest point reached since early in August, but 10.4 per cent below the index for the like week of 1937.

In addition to the farm products and food groups, minor increases were registered for the fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, and building materials groups. Hides and leather products and miscellaneous commodities declined fractionally and textile products, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at the level of the preceding week.

The sharp advance in prices of farm products, together with higher prices for cocoa beans, pepper, and raw silk, largely accounted for an increase of 1.0 per cent in the raw materials group index, which is now 2.6 per cent higher than it was a month ago. Compared with a year ago, the group index is lower by 14.8 per cent.

Lower prices for partially processed commodities, including raw sugar, corn and peanut oils, sole leather, print cloth, tire fabric, hosiery yarn, Chinawood oil, and turpentine caused the index for semimanufactured commodities prices to fall 0.3 per cent.

Wholesale prices of finished products rose 0.5 per cent to the highest point reached since early in August. This week's index, 82.3, is 0.7 per cent above that of a month ago and 7.9 per cent below that of a year ago.

Nonagricultural commodities prices, as measured by the index for "all commodities other than farm products," advance 0.4 per cent. The group index is 0.6 per cent higher than it was at this time last month.

(1926—100)

Commodity groups	Sept. 17 1938	Sept. 10 1938	Sept. 18 1937	Sep. 19 1936
All commodities	78.3	77.9	87.4	81.4
Farm products	68.8	67.7	86.5	84.8
Foods	74.8	73.7	83.6	83.1
Hides and leather products	92.4	92.8	108.3	95.4
Textile products	65.3	65.3	75.1	70.5
Fuel and lighting materials	77.6	71.1	79.4	76.9
Metals and metal products	95.5	95.4	96.4	85.9
Building materials	89.6	89.5	96.3	87.0
Chemicals and drugs	77.1	77.1	81.2	81.6
Housefurnishing goods	87.8	87.8	92.8	83.1
Miscellaneous	72.1	72.2	76.9	71.2
Raw materials	72.1	71.4	84.6	82.1
Semimanufactured articles	74.3	74.5	85.6	76.2
Finished products	82.3	81.9	89.4	82.2
All commodities other than farm products	80.5	80.2	87.6	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.6	81.5	85.9	79.6

Utility Calls Issues Of Several Units

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The success of the Commonwealth Edison Company's $39,467,000 convertible debenture financing has led several of its subsidiaries to call bond and preferred stock issues for redemption Oct. 22.

The issues which have been called are $8,250,000 of Public Service of Northern Illinois first lien and refunding 5 per cent bonds Series C, due May 1, 1966, at 104; $2,284,000 of same company's first lien and refunding 4½ per cent Series I, due July 1, 1960, at 104; $2,250,000 Chicago District Electric Generating Corporation first mortgage 6 per cent Series B bonds, due Nov. 1, 1961, at 104; 33,388 shares of C. D. E. Generating Corporation $6 cumulative preferred at $107.50; 41,383 shares of Illinois Northern Utilities Company 6 per cent cumulative preferred and 6,176 shares of the last named company's $7 junior cumulative preferred, both at $110 a share.

On all issues accrued interest and dividends will be paid to Oct. 22 redemption date.

Automobile Production Gains Slightly in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Production of automobiles in the United States and Canada this week has been estimated at 20,390 units by Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., compared with 16,100 last week and 28,030 a year ago.

Ten manufacturers are now in production on 1939 passenger cars. Inability of various producers to resume assembly operations as rapidly as had been planned has shortened field stocks almost to the vanishing point, Ward's said, and demand thereby has been stimulated to the best proportions in almost a year. A steady output rise of important proportions is likely to carry through at least to the end of October, Ward's predicted.

Sales at Retail 3 to 14 Per Cent Under 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Beset by rainy weather, retail trade this week at leading centers of distribution sagged under last week and averaged 3 to 14 per cent under the like week of 1937 for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Wholesale buying gained a little, but ran 4 to 15 per cent under last year.

Besides bad shopping weather, there were other factors tending to make this week's showing poorer than last in the retail division, the credit agency said. In most centers, it was pointed out, buying of school and college apparel and supplies was not the important factor that it had been in the preceding week.

The rains and colder temperatures, however, stimulated some buying of shoes, millinery, fall clothing and raincoats.

Promotional events for "National Furniture Week" boosted volume in house furnishings departments, many stores reporting totals running ahead of last year, the agency said.

Gasoline consumption dropped as rains in many areas, especially in the Northeast, discouraged automobile travel, but sales gains were "noticeable" in automobile accessories.

"Activity in wholesale markets reflected retailers' endeavors to keep inventories complete without committing themselves too far into the future," the agency said. "Delivery delays became more common as wholesalers' stocks of popular items were exhausted and manufacturers refused to guarantee prompt shipment.

"In New York City, a trucking strike which tied up goods shipped by freight caused immediate discomfiture to merchants who had been pursuing close buying policies.

"Orders deferred during the period of war tension of the preceding week helped to swell sales totals, but, with forward commitments still lacking, volume stayed behind 1937."

Air Mail Carriers' Compensation May Be Increased Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Civil Aeronautics Authority will probably find it necessary to order compensation increases for the airlines aggregating between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year, in order to place domestic airmail carriers on a sound basis, it was disclosed in official quarters.

The Authority has been engaged in a detailed study and investigation of the financial condition of these carriers. The result of this study will be used by the Authority in determining proper airmail compensation for the carriers under recently enacted Civil Aviation Law.

The airlines, some of which are having difficulty obtaining operating capital, are urging the Authority to consider mail rate adjustments at the earliest possible date. According to some CAA officials, rate adjustment applications may be acted upon within the next few months. The procedure for handling these applications now is being worked out.

In discussing the need for adjustment in mail rates, pursuant to the policy set forth in the law, CAA officials said that with only a few exceptions the domestic airlines are operating "in the red." It was estimated in these quarters that the Authority will find it necessary to adjust rates upward in an aggregate amount of between $3,000,000 and $5,000,000 a year in order to get the lines now operating over existing routes out of the "red."

For the past fiscal year, Congress appropriated approximately $14,500,000 to compensate air mail carriers. For the current fiscal year, upwards of $16,650,000 was appropriated for airmail. Thus, a deficiency appropriation may be sought to cover adjustments which the CAA expects to make.

SEC Report Shows Heavy July Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Heavy selling of securities in July was revealed in the supplemental report on transactions in equity securities by officers, directors, and principal stockholders for that month made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Among the sales reported in the summary were 1,000 common Consolidated Edison Company of New York by Ephraim F. Jeffe; 600 common Consolidated Paper Company by Albert H. Lockwood; 2,500 common Cosden Petroleum Corporation by James Jay Kahn; 4,800 common Curtis Publishing Company by Mary Louise Bok; 1,000 common Deere & Co. by Dwight Deere Wiman; 1,700 Detroit Michigan Stove common by Edwin B. Henry.

Frederick Henry Prince sold 2,000 shares $6 cumulatvie convertible prior preferred of Armour & Co. of Illinois; a trust under the will of Benjamin J. Rosenthal sold 7,400 common Chicago Mail Order Company; Clayton E. Freeman sold 5,000 common W. T. Grant Company; Frank L. Cheek, 5,000 capital stock Grocery Store Products Company; Joseph H. King, 700 shares 4 per cent preferred Minneapolis-Honeywell; Frank E. Curran, through holding company, 800 shares $2.50 common Mock Judson Voehringer.

In a report for April which had been held for correction, Charles F. Kettering reported acquisition of 3,400 common General Motors Corporation as a bonus.

Pig Iron Prices Advanced

CHICAGO — Effective Tuesday, Sept. 27, Interlake Iron Corporation will advance pig iron prices $1 a ton to $21 at Chicago, Erie and Toledo, and $21.50 a ton at Duluth. Late in June the company reduced prices $4 a ton.

Utility Heads Are Pessimistic Over U. S. Power Competition

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With sale to the city of Knoxville this month of the electric properties of National Power & Light's Tennessee subsidiary, utility observers here see the beginning of the next chapter in the steady encroachment of the Federal Government into the manufacture and sale of electricity.

National Power & Light announces it will soon withdraw entirely from Tennessee. Negotiations are under way quietly for the sale of its Memphis power system to that City. The Texas Power & Light Company has offered to sell out to the Lower Colorado River Authority its distribution facilities in 16 counties of Texas. Wendell Willkie has repeatedly offered to sell his properties out to the TVA, and now has before him an offer for his Chattanooga properties. Engineers' Public Service seems in the mood to dispose of its Puget Sound Power & Light properties to the City of Seattle.

Selling at "Gun-Point"

The PWA continues to offer loan-and-grant money all over the country to municipalities to build competitive distribution facilities. Oregon and Washington Counties are voting this fall on whether to take PWA money to build systems to take power from the new Bonneville-Grand Coulee transmission line or force the private companies to sell out at gun-point prices distribution facilities integral to their own systems.

The Government's advance into private territory is catching the private companies between the hammer and the anvil of power plant and distributing network. Operating utilities are economic units from generator to customer. Again and again the heat is put on one of these units to sell out, under pressure, some part of its system at depreciated book value but without redress for the hacking apart of its system. Its transmission lines would be left hanging in the air, its generating facilities idled down.

Commonwealth & Southern, for instance, protests it cannot economically sell out piecemeal; the Texas company mentioned above, a Bond & Share subsidiary, expresses regret at feeling it necessary to sell only certain distribution facilities in certain counties to the Lower Colorado River Authority.

With the companies being forced to sell out piecemeal like an automobile owner selling off a wheel at a time, the pace of Government growth in distribution facilities is likely to accelerate. To avoid losing by pound-of-flesh attrition, the private companies are likely henceforth to offer their properties cheaper and cheaper to salvage what value they can.

An Ironic Development

This makes an ironic development within the framework of Section 11 of the Utilities Act of 1935. That section, the "death-sentence," is designed to force revamping of the whole power map of the United States. It was written on the assumption that the national power map had reached a static corporate state, and that it was to remain in private hands.

It will take years to effect the revision of property rights and corporate control, and to change the whole pattern of American electric holding companies into "geographically integrated" properties. But meantime the Government is cutting rapidly into the electricity map. The map is not lying static awaiting SEC-sponsored reconstruction; it is changing anyway. Plans drawn today will have to be changed tomorrow because where a private property now serves a government-municipal property will be serving when the plan becomes effective.

Last August Chairman Douglas of the Securities and Exchange Commission sent out a message to the big holding companies to prepare each a plan of voluntary reorganization by December first or else—. What the companies are doing nobody knows. Naturally, they will not tell the press. Cities Service says it wants to get out of the utility business, and no wonder. Engineers' Public Service wants to throw its properties into two geographically integrated units and shed the rest.

Fighting TVA Aggression

North American and Electric Bond & Share, both hopelessly diversified geographically, are of course on the hot spot, but presumably will refuse to commit voluntary corporate suicide. Commonwealth & Southern is preoccupied with TVA aggression and sees little reason for worrying over Section 11 because it doesn't know what it will have left to integrate geographically.

Utility men, in fact, are inclined to shrug their shoulders over the Douglas ukase, to say that no single company, anyway, can draw up a program merely for itself, and to opine that in the end the whole gerrymandering job will have to be done in SEC offices.

And as a final sedative to action, nobody knows whether Section 11 will stand up in court. It hasn't been tested. The utilities originally tried to have it tested with registration, but the Government went to court and asked that in the Bond & Share case decided last spring the court stick to the subject of registration. So the court said the companies had to register, but that registration didn't mean they had to suffer Section 11 dismemberment.

And no company wants to offer itself as the legal guinea-pig for a court test of Section 11. So it looks as though the test will have to come out of the tangled web of the bankrupt Utilities Power & Light Company fortunes.

U. S. as Competitor

And, say the utility men, anybody who knows the business and will trouble to lay the map down before him can draw up as good a plan for revamping of the country's electric properties as they can.

Naturally nobody in the business relishes the idea of a reintegration which will force them either to sell out their properties to the Government or to operate side by side with the Government. The fate of the power-pool project for the TVA area in the spring of 1936 was an example of how private and public officials meet in power problems like oil and water.

The Government, for instance, won't interchange power except on its own terms. Its methods of rate-making are fundamentally different from those of private companies, for its bookkeeping is strongly blended of hope and flood-control. It aspires to provide a yard-stick—in fact, numerous yardsticks of different lengths in different parts of the country—but its accounting is exempted from Utility Act requirements.

If the Government's present power program goes through on its present blueprints, it will in 10 years have an investment of perhaps $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 against the present private investment of around $14,000,000,000. The Government will then be the largest holding company in the electric power field.

U. S. as Holding Company

Utility men profess to see somewhat of a joke in this, for the SEC is adamant that geographical diversification of holdings by electric holding companies must go, but if the Government keeps to its program it will be not only the largest holding company in the industry, larger than Bond & Share, but the most diversified. It has properties all over, and one of its few economies is actually the same as the one the diversified holding companies so clamorously cite for themselves, the ability to finance cheaply in New York.

The Government's heartless attitude toward company dismemberment is a natural consequence of its power program of recent years. It is, in effect, a large holding company with huge present and future generating facilities and no place to go with them except into private territory. It wants outlets. It doesn't want the private companies' generating facilities, but only their distributing nets.

A point has been reached where either the Government's generating facilities must stand idle, a monument to uneconomic zeal, or private companies' generating facilities must be forced into idleness because the Government has helped the municipalities to take over their outlets. A generating capacity shortage may appear in a few years, but not, it is averred, in those areas where the Government is most heavily interested. Its biggest projects are in the areas where generating facilities are most in excess of demand, the mountain areas.

Boycott on Silk Ineffective; Japan Assigns Subsidies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is just as anxious to push its sales of raw silk as anti-Japanese boycotters are to check these sales. While the latter have been going about shouting such slogans as "If we use cotton Japan gets notton," the Japanese Government has appropriated 9,000,000 yen (over $2,500,000) for subsidies to the silk industry and spokesmen for the latter have been asking for still more generous treatment.

It is argued by silk producers that, despite the great fall in the value of Japan's silk exports since the banner year, 1925, when the receipts for Japanese silk sold abroad were 879,657,000 yen (the yen at that time was worth almost 50 cents, as against about 29 cents at the current rate of exchange) silk is still Japan's most important export. It is true that sales of cotton goods on foreign markets realized 573,000,000 yen in 1937, as against 408,000,000 yen for silk.

Silk Sales All Gain

But the silk was all pure gain for Japan, inasmuch as both the labor and the raw material employed in its manufacture were Japanese. On the other hand, about half the value of the cotton exports had to be paid out to the United States, British India and other countries for the supplies of raw cotton.

Advocates of the silk industry point out that despite liberal subsidies and the further advantage of a steadily rising price for the yellow metal, gold produced in Japan is not expected to exceed 220,000,000 yen during the current year, only a little over half the value of last year's silk exports.

Gold, to be sure, has the advantage of not depending on the fluctuations of foreign markets. But during recent years the quantity of silk which Japan has sold abroad has remained pretty constant, in the neighborhood of 500,000 bales.

The movement to boycott silk in its chief market, America, caused some anxiety here; but the Japan Times recently reported:

"There are many indications that this sentimental movement will not be successful. Success of such a movement will mean the collapse of the American silk textile industry, in which millions of dollars are invested and 200,000 workers employed."

Boycott's Little Progress

Figures for the month of May indicate little progress for the boycott. America purchased 3 or 4 per cent more Japanese silk in May, 1938, than in May, 1937, before the war in China had started. Total exports for the month of May were 9.1 per cent greater in volume than in May, 1937, but 9 per cent less in value. This was a natural result of the worldwide decline in prices and in purchasing power.

The subsidies which the Government is assigning to the Japanese silk industry are being largely applied to the purpose of rationalizing its methods of production. It is hoped that this will reduce costs of output and make it possible for silk to compete with rayon on more equal terms.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The stock markets are suffering from acute Hitlerian paralysis. Financial editors have to fill their daily columns of jargon with descriptions of minor and practically meaningless fluctuations in hourly prices of securities . . . "the week opened with a feeling of rather greater optimism which evaporated on Monday only to be revived for a brief period around midday on Tuesday . . ." and so on. The size of the price reactions to these changes in sentiment can be gauged from the daily trend of the Financial News ordinary share price index: 82.6, 82.8, 82.8, 82.6. . . .

Perhaps it was an achievement that the markets resisted so well any desire to collapse on hearing Hitler's Monday evening broadside of truculence from Nuremberg. But they were already held down by the long protracted crisis, and Hitler's speech let the crisis continue.

Gold Holders Afraid

Complete uncertainty prevails with regard to the future. Markets do not know whether to face long-continued crisis or a rapid relaxation of political tension, or imminent war. This uncertainty was demonstrated on the Monday during which we waited for the words from Nuremberg.

For example, there has been a heavy flight into gold or American dollars from all European countries during past weeks. To satisfy the demand for gold the British Exchange Account has sold considerable quantities, in course of its job of smoothing out temporary fluctuations in exchange rates. Some of the gold has been held by hoarders in England, some has been shipped, both by private owners and by the Exchange Account, to America.

Gold Outflow a Problem

But on Monday there were more private sellers of gold than private buyers, and the Exchange Account was able to buy gold itself for the first time for weeks. Those who suddenly started to sell gold were afraid that a sudden emergency might develop after Hitler's speech, that it would then prove impossible for them to get their gold to America for want of available ship space or through inability to get the gold insured during transport. Considerable prospective profits were sacrificed because holders of gold just did not know what might happen, and were afraid. They might have been forced, if the emergency feared actually arrived, to sell their gold to the Government at an arbitrary price.

Of course Hitler might have made a peaceful speech which would have lifted the fear of war from Europe for a generation, if not for ever. And then where would holders of rearmament aircraft shares have been? As the markets waited for Hitler, jobbers marked down the price of aircraft shares more than other types of shares.

The heavy stream of gold to America is giving a severe problem to insurers. There are so many and so large cargoes of gold afloat that insurers have as heavy liabilities as they are prepared to shoulder. Some time ago insurers made clear that they would not carry war property risks . . . British property owners must look to the Government for some insurance scheme in time of war.

Just as the stock market is hovering in uncertainty, so the trend of business is hovering. There was a slight increase in total employment and decrease in total unemployment in July and August, allowing for the normal seasonal trend. But in textile and iron, steel and engineering, unemployment increased.

Steel Prices Maintained

British domestic steel prices are still maintained, and will be held to the end of the year—because it would not be fair, thinks the steel organization, to cut prices now when they had undertaken to hold them to the end of the year. After Christmas, maybe, prices may be cut perhaps 10 per cent or so.

The International Steel Cartel has just decided to maintain export prices, because to cut them would make consumers uneasy, because they see some slight signs of reviving demand, and because they hope American competition in export markets will be reduced. This last reason is based partly on hope of revival in domestic American demand to give more business at home to American producers, and partly on hope that the American Iron and Steel Institute will be able to control the independent producers or compensate for their lack of control.

A Lead Producers' Association has just been formed, comprising 75 per cent of world production outside the United States, to control production, regulate prices. In the speculative spring boom of 1937, lead reached £37 per ton. Now it is quoted at £15 per ton. The motive driving producers to combine is obvious. But experience of past restriction schemes suggests that it will not be easy to get what the associated producers desires, since so important a proportion of production remains outside the fold.

New Comptroller

© Harris & Ewing

Preston Delano

Now Governor of the Home Loan Bank System, appointed by President Roosevelt to be Comptroller of the Currency, succeeding J. F. T. O'Connor.

Batt Is New Head Of International Management Body

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—William L. Batt, President of SKF Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, was named president of the International Committee of Scientific Management at the close of the International Management Congress here yesterday. The next congress will be held in Stockholm, Sweden in 1941, it was announced following a meeting of the executive committee composed of representatives of national management groups of 17 countries.

Mr. Batt, the first American to hold the international office, succeeds Viscount Leverhulme, of England.

Harry Arthur Hopf, President of H. A. Hopf was named to receive the gold medal of the International Committee for services rendered to the management movement.

The medal has previously been awarded on four occasions, to Henri Chatelier of France; Charles Adamiecki of Poland, the Masaruck Academy of Labor in Czechoslovakia and Edmund Laudauer of Belgium.

Other offices chosen to serve until 1941 are: Deputy President, V. Lundvik of Sweden, Directing Manager of the Federalion of Swedish Industries; to serve as vice-presidents; L. H. Ferasson of France, former President of the French Committee for Scientific Management; Thomas R. Jones, President of the American Type Founders Corporation of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Viscount Leverhulme of Great Britain, retiring President of the International Committee for Scientific Management; Prof. Th. Limperg, Professor of Business Administration of the University of Amsterdam, Netherlands; Dr. F. Mauro of Italy, the first President of the International Committee for Scientific Management; and George Seebauer of Germany, Director of the German Board of Efficiency.

Central Powers Far Outweighed in Steel Strength by 'Allies'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The relative positions of the Central Powers and the Allies of Europe with regard to steel producing strength has been reversed from World War days to the present, the latter group now holding a place far above Germany and its allies, according to Steel Magazine.

Austria-Hungary and Germany, the magazine states, could muster a total of 15,651,161 tons production in 1915, while the United Kingdom, Russia and France totaled 13,684,632 tons. Today, the same group of Central Powers can account for 20,815,722 tone while the United Kingdom, Russia and Frnace are able to produce 38,239,590 tons.

While Germany has increased her annual steel output 50 per cent since 1915, Russia has had an increase of 333 per cent. United Kingdom has increased her production about 51 per cent, and France 613 per cent.

A portion of Germany's production has been made possible by a trade agreement with France, whereby Germany has imported about 7,200,000 tons of ore annually in exchange for much needed coke.

Brokers' Loans Decrease $60,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting banks in New York City totaled $525,000,000. The week ended Sept. 21 and the total represented a decrease of $60,000,00 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $1,074,000,000.

Treasury Issues Certificates For $90,000,000 Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Treasury has apparently decided to abandon the paying for gold with receipts from taxes and borrowings, due to the heavy inflow of gold from abroad, and to resume the routine transfer of gold certificates to reserve banks. In the week ended Sept. 21 it transferred about $90,000,000 of certificates, this being the first such transfer since mid-April, when the sterilization process was abandoned and the Inactive Gold Fund discontinued.

In the last five months over $700,000,000 of "free" gold against which no certificates have been issued has been accumulated in General Fund of the Treasury. About $500,000,000 of this has been added the past month. Reserve banks now have certificates totaling $10,719,741,000, against $10,629,733,000 the previous week.

Reserve statements also indicate the fast pace at which the Stabilization Fund has been moving recently. United States Gold Stock gained $167,000,000 or about $90,000,000 more than actual imports in that period. This indicates the Fund has sold to the Treasury gold previously purchased.

The statements showed drop of $103,318,000 in "other deposits" of reserve banks. Since dollar balances of the Stabilization Fund ordinarily constitute the major part of this item, it is indicated the Fund was converting dollar balances either into foreign currencies, in support of sterling and the franc, or into gold in London. It is understood that gold the Fund holds in London can be included in the gold stocks here.

Effects of Treasury September 15 financing also were shown. Member banks in New York recorded an increase of $136,000,000 in Government direct obligations, to $3,005,000,000. Their loans to brokers and dealers in securities declined $60,000,000, to $525,000,000, as government security dealers repaid funds borrowed to buy new Treasury issues. New York banks' loans and investments rose $92,000,000 to $7,865,000,000. Helping offset this was a decrease in brokers' loans and an $18,000,000 decrease in "commercial, industrial and agricultural" loans.

Excess reserves of all member banks decreased $390,000,000 to $2,740,000,000. This also reflected Treasury financing, as banks used up reserves to pay for securities purchased or customers drew down deposits to buy the securities. Excess funds in New York declined $167,000,000 to $1,303,000,000.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has hastened its preparations for handling international financial problems incident to any European war.

While Premier Chamberlain sent mysterious letters freighted with history to Adolf Hitler, Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, financial attache of the French embassy here, was having an hour-long discussion with Archie Lochhead, manager of the Treasury's stabilization fund.

The Treasury also disclosed that it had recalled Jacob Viner, University of Chicago economist, to advise it on financial aspects of the European situation.

To keep its cash balance at almost unprecedented levels which would be handy in case a war demoralized money markets temporarily, the Treasury has begun converting some of its gold into cash deposits.

The Treasury has been directly affected by the war scare from its beginning three weeks ago, because foreigners have sent over about $500,000,000 worth of gold for sale to the Treasury. The foreigners thus obtained dollar credits with which to invest their wealth for safe-keeping.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	2⅝	2	2⅜
100	Air Investors	1	1	1
250	Alum Co Am	100½	100⅛	100½
150	Alum Ltd	106½	105	105
200	Am Airlines	11	10⅝	10⅝
10	Am Book (2e)	87	87	87
100	Am Centrifugal	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3100	Am Cyan B (.60)	21½	21	21½
100	Am For&Hoe (.85e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Am 2Gas&El (1.40)	24	23¾	24
100	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24½	24½	24½
50	Am Hard Rub	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Am Light & T (.90e)	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
400	Am Republics (.10e)	9	8¾	8¾
100	Am Superpow	½	½	½
200	Ang-Wupp (.20e)	300	300	300
20	Appal El P pf (7)	101	101	101
900	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	2½	2½	2½
100	Ark F & L pf (7)	73½	73½	73½
200	Ashland O & R (.40)	4	4	4
100	Asso G & E A	12	12	12
100	Asso G & E pf	5	5	5
100	Atl Cst Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Atlas Ply	13	13	13
100	Austin Silver M	⅝	⅝	⅝
700	Aviation & Tran	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Axton Fis A	32¼	30½	30½
100	Babcock & Wil	23	23	23
200	Bardst'n Dis	1	1	1
1400	Barium Stk Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Bath Iron Wks	6¼	6	6
300	Bellanca Airc	5½	4⅜	4⅜
1000	Berk & Gay F war	¼	¼	¼
100	Birdsbor S Fdy	6	6	6
500	Bliss (E W)	10⅜	10	10⅛
100	Blue Ridge	1	1	1
100	Bourjois	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Bown-Bilt H	1	1	1
400	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	9¼	8¼	9¼
300	Breeze Corp	3½	3⅜	3½
100	Brewst Kero (.20e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
80	Brill pf	20	20	20
50	Brown Co pf	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞
100	Bruce (E L)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	19	19	19
100	Bunk Hill & S	15	15	15
100	Can Marconi	1	1	1
100	Carib Syn	1	1	1
500	Carnegie Met	½	½	½
200	Carrier Corp	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Catalin Am	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Cen Ohio Stl(⅓e)	6½	6½	6½
175	Cen St El 6% pf	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cen St E 7% pf	8	8	8
250	Chi Flex Shaft(4)	60¼	60	60
100	Chi Riv&Mach (.35e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
50	Childs pf	36	36	36
100	Cities Service	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	City Auto Stpg	½	½	½
400	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Colon Develop	2	2	2
100	Colo Fuel & I war	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Colum Oil & G	2½	2½	2½
100	Comwlths Dis	⅞	⅞	⅞
25	Com Pub Svc(1⅓e)	18½	18½	18½
1100	Cons Coppermin(¼e)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
300	Cons Stl Corp (10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
500	Cooper-Bess	6	5¾	5¾
200	Creole Pet (½ga)	19⅜	19¼	19¼
200	Crown Drug	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cuban Tob	3	3	3
100	Derby Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Det Gray Ir	1½	1½	1½
200	Det Paper Prod	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Divco Twin Trk	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Domin Stl & Coal	9½	9¼	9¼
100	Duro-Test (.10e)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
600	Eagle Pich Ld	9¼	9	9¼
100	East G&F pr pf	22	22	22
100	Easy Wash MB	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4700	El Bond & Share	6	5⅞	6
200	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	51¾	51¾	51¾
100	Electrographic (1)	10	10	10
200	Electrol vtc	1	1	1
100	Equity Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Esq-Coron (1.20a)	10½	10½	10½
1200	Fairchild AV (.15e)	4½	4¼	4¼
100	Falstaff Brew (¼e)	6⅝	¼	6⅝
100	Fanny Farm	17¼	17¼	17¼
800	Fisk Rub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Ford M Can A (1)	18	18	18
25	Fuller (GA)	17½	17½	17½
25	Fuller 3 cv	21	21	21
10	Gatineau Pw pf (5)	80	80	80
100	Glen Alloys	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Gen Tel (1)	11½	11½	11½
700	Glen Alden Coal (⅗e)	51¾	51¾	51¾
200	Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Gray Tel P5	8	8	8
125	Gt Atl & P nv (3e)	50	49	49
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	120	120	120
50	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	29	29	29
100	Greenf T&D	6	6	6
200	Guard Inv	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Gulf Oil (⅔e)	38⅛	38	38
100	Hecla Min (.15e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Horn & H 5% pf (5)	102	102	102
300	Humble Oil (1⅔e)	63½	61½	61½
200	Ill Iowa Pow	2½	2½	2½
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	13½	13½	13½
1600	Imp Oil Ltd (⅓a)	15X	15½	15⅝
100	Ind Pipe L (6e)	7	7	7
10	Ind Sva 7% pf	9½	9½	9½
850	Ins Co N Am (2a)	61	60¾	60¾
100	Int Pap & Pow war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1100	Internat Pet (1½a)	23¾	23	23⅜
400	Inter Prod	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Inter Radio (⅓e)	9½	9½	9½
100	Inter Vita (.27½e)	3Z	3⅜	3⅜
100	Invest Roy (.05)	⅜	⅜	⅜
400	Jacobs (F L)	4	3¾	3¾
100	Jeannette Gls	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	70	70	70
200	Kingston Prod	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Knott Corp (.30e)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
800	Lake Shore M (4)	46½	45¾	46½
100	Lehigh C&N	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Leonard Oil Dev	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.40e)	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
600	Lockheed Airc	12⅛	11½	11½
100	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
30	Long Is L pf (3½)	30	30	30
100	Long Is L pf B (3)	25½	25	25
300	Louis L&E (.40)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Lucky Tiger (.04e)	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Master Elec (1)	16	16	16
400	McWill Dredg	14½	14	14
100	Mercant Stra (1e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Michigan G & O	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mid St Pet B vtc	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Molybdenum	4½	4½	4½
100	Monogram Pict	1¾	1¾	1¾
60	Monte WardA (.7)	150	149	149
25	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	24¾	24¾	24¾
900	Mount City Con	5½	5½	5½
500	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
400	Nat Auto Fib	7½	6¾	7
200	Nat Bellas Hess	½	½	½
100	Nat City Lines	7½	7½	7½
50	Nat P&L pf (6)	59	59	59
200	Nat Rub Mch	6¼	6	6¼
1000	Nat Service	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Nat Service pf	1	1	1
100	Nat Trans (.35e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Navarro Oil (.40a)	13	12⅞	12⅞
50	NE PA 5% pf (4⅓)	43½	43¼	43¼
100	NY Shipbd fd sh	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
20	NY Wat 6%c pf	14	14	14
6	Niag Hud Pow	6	5¾	5¾
300	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Nipissing Mns (.15e)	1½	1½	1½
300	Noma Elec (.40e)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Nor Am Ray B	18	18	18
100	Nor Sts Pw A	9	9	9
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	24½	24¼	42¼
100	Ohio Oil pf (6)	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
100	Okla Nat Gas	9	9	9
50	Okla Nat Gas pf	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
20	Pac P&L 7% pf (7)	62	62	62
100	Pan-Am Air (⅝e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1000	Pantepec Oil	4⅛	4	4
100	Pennroad (⅛g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	86	86	86
25	Pa Salyt (3¼e)	152	152	152
100	PaWat & Pow (4½e)	66	66	66
200	Phillips Pkg	3	2¾	2¾
100	Phoenix Sec	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Pitts Forg	6½	6½	6½
100	Pitts Pl Gl (¾e)	97	97	97
30	P S Ind $7 pf pf	29	29	29
20	P S Ind $6 pf	16	16	16
25	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	36	36	36
100	Pyrene	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Reed Roll Bit (.80e)	30	30	30
200	Root Pet	1⅞	1¾	1¾
25	RoyalDutchLtd (¾e)	35	35	35
200	St Regis Pap	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Seiberling Rub	3	3	3
100	Seversky Airc	2½	2½	2½
100	Shattuck-Denn	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Sherwin-Wms (2e)	103	102	102
100	Silex (1)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	228	228	228
100	Sisco Mfg	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Soss Mfg	5½	5½	5½
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	26½	26½	26½
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	St Oil Ky (1)	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	St Oil Neb	7½	7½	7½
100	St Oil Ohio (1)	19½	19½	19½
100	St Pow&L B	⅜	⅜	⅜
1000	Stand Stl Sprg	14⅞	14½	14⅞
100	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅞	3¾	3¾
200	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Taggart	4½	4½	4½
1200	Technicolor (½e)	18	16¾	18
100	Texon Oil & L (.80e)	14¼	14¼	14¼
50	Tew Shovel	14	14	14
100	Tilo Roof (1)	10	10	10
200	Tob Prod Exp (.275g)	4	4	4
100	Trans-Lux	2	2	2
100	Tubize Chat	9½	9½	9½
200	Tung-Sol Lamp	3	3	3
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Ulen & Co pf B	2	2	2
300	United Airc war	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
700	Unit Gas	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Unit L&Pow A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Unit L&P pf	16¼	16¼	16¼
200	Unit Shipyds B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Unit Specialts	4½	4½	4½
500	US Foil B	5	5	5
100	US Radiator	4	4	4
100	Unit Verde Ext	⅞	⅞	⅞
900	Unit Wallpapr (.10e)	2	2	2
100	Univ Corp vtc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Univ Pict	5	5	5
75	Util Equit pr (1k)	39	39	39
50	Valspar pf (1k)	27	27	27
1	Wentworth Mfg (.10e)	3	3	3
900	Wright Harg (.40a)	7	6⅞	6⅞

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	
1	Ala Pow 5s 46	99½	99½	99½
15	Am G&E 5s 2028	107	106½	107
3	Ark P&L 5s 56	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
2	As Elec 4½s 53	41½	41½	41½
2	As G&E 5s 68	27½	27½	27½
5	As G&E 4½s 49CS	27	26¼	26¼
1	As T&T 5½s 55 A	70¾	70¾	70¾
6	Atlan City El 3¼s 64	100½	100½	100½
1	Baldw L 6s '50	74½	74½	74½
3	Caro P&L 5s '56	93¼	93⅛	93¼
9	Cen Ill PS 5s '68 G	101⅜	101½	101⅜
12	Cen P&L 5s '56	92¼	92	92
4	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	82¾	82¾	82¾
4	Cen St El 5½s '54	26	25½	26
8	Cen St Paul 5½s '53	48	47	47
1	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106	106	106
6	Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101¼	101⅛	101⅛
1	Cit S Pow 5½s'52	58	58	58
6	Con GEL Ba 3¼s'71	108⅛	108½	108½
1	Con Gas Ut 6s '43	57	57	57
10	Det C Gas 6s'47 A	105	105	105
10	Det C Gas 5s'50 B	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
2	East G&F 4s'56 A	70	70	70
6	Elec P&L 5s 2030	66½	65	65
3	Fstone Cot M 5s'48	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8	Fla P&L 5s'54	91	90½	91
5	Fla Pow 4s'66 C	85	85	85
3	Gary E&G 5s'44 st	89	89	89
3	Gatin P 5s'56	103	103	103
1	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	76	76	76
2	Gen Rayon 6s '48	72½	72½	72½
3	Geo Pow 5s '67	88	87½	88
2	Glen Alden 4¼s'65	69¼	69¼	69¼
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Ind Hyd El 5s '58	85	85	85
3	Ind Svc 5s '50	49	49	49
6	Inters Pow 5s '57	52½	51¼	52½
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	31	31	31
2	Interst P Svc 5s '56 D	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Ia-Neb L&P 5s '57	98	98	98
5	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104	104	104
3	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	41¼	41¼	41¼
2	Jer Cen P&L4½s 61C	104½	104½	104½
1	Ky Util 5s '69 I	79	79	79
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	101	101	101
1	Lou P&L 5s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Midland Val 5s '43	60	60	60
1	Mid St Pet 6½s45A	85	85	85
2	Miss2P&L Co 5s '57	83¼	83¼	83¼
2	Miss Pow 5s '55	76¼	76	76
5	Mnsota SS 6½s '87 ct	4	4	4
7	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	76¾	76¾	76¾
2	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	80	80	80
1	N Eng G&E 5s '47	52	52	52
5	NE Pow 5s '48	83¼	83½	83¼
1	NE Pw Co 5¼s '61	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
1	N Orl PS 6s '49A	80½	80½	80½
2	NY Pw&Lt 4½s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	No Am L&P 5½s '56	88	88	88
2	No Con Ut 5½s '48A	45	45	45
10	No Ind G&E 6s '52	108½	108½	108½
4	No Ind PS 5s '69	103½	103½	103½
1	No Ind PS 5s '66C	104	104	104
2	No Ind PS 4½s '70E	99	99	99
1	Okla Nat Gas 5s '56	95½	95½	95½
5	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	83	82¾	82¾
8	Pac L & P 5s '42	113½	113½	113½
1	Pac P & L 5s '55	73	73	73
2	Pen Cen P & L 4½s '77	85	84⅞	84⅞
5	Peo Gas L & C 4s '61 D	92	92	92
5	Phila El P 5½s '72	111⅝	111½	111½
1	Pug S N Ill 4½s '81 F	103	103	103
3	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	76	76	76
3	Pug Sd P&L4½s 50D	71⅜	71	71
1	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	103	103	103
1	S E P&L 6s 2025A	87	87	87
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s'45	104½	103⅞	104½
3	So Cal Ed 3¼s'60	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
4	So Cnty G G 4½s'68	104½	104½	104½
4	Stand G&E 6s '51	49¼	49	49
6	Stand P&L 6s '57	47	47	47
2	Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
12	Tex El S 5s '60	90	89	89
1	Tex P&L 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
2	Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	54	54	54
2	Unit El NJ 4s '49	115	115	115
1	Uit L&P 6s '75	68	68	68
1	Unit L&Ry 6s '52 A	108	108	108
7	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	82½	82	82½
1	Waldorf-As 5s '54	18¾	18¾	18¾
2	West Newsp Un 6s 44	52½	51½	52½
2	West Pa Tract 5s 60	108	108	108
4	West Tex Ut 5s 57A	92¾	91½	91¼
2	W Un G&S 4½s 55	105	105	105
10	Yadkin Riv P 5s 41	102¾	102¾	102¾

Foreign Bonds

3	Den Mg Bk 5s'72IX	98	98	98
2	Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	53	53	53
5	Parana Bras 7s'58	10	10	10
15	Pied El 6½s'60A	48½	47	47
1	Terni Elec 6½s'53	49	49	49

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	¾@1	¾@1	1
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %	½@⅝ %
60 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
90 days	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
4 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
5-6 months	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝

London Market

Short bills	1⅛@1⅛%	1⅛@1⅛%	%
1 mos bills	1⅛@1⅛%	1⅛@1⅛%	%
Bar gold	144s	144s 6d	140s 8d
Bar silver	19 3/16d	19 3/16d	19 11d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	1½%	Bucharest	3½%
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	3	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 24

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.78¼	$4.80⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.78⅛	4.80⅛	4.8397
France—franc	.0268⅛	.0269	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2247	.2261	¼
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.3996	.3996	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5357	.5382	½
Sweden—korona	.2465	.2475	.2517
Norway—krone	.2402	.2412	.2437
Denmark—krone	.2134	.2143	.2237
Spain—peseta			.1767
Greece—drachma	.0033¾	.0033¾	.0230
Austria—schill'g	¼	¼	.2382
Czech'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0215¾	.0215¾	.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2691
Poland—zloty	.1884½	.1884½	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0445	.0445	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074½	.0074½	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233¾	.0233¾	.0299
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2540	.2540	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0156	.0156	.3062
Peru—sol	.2160	.2160	.4742
Uruguay—peso†	.4300	.4300	1.7310

Service Outlines Basis for Better Business Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While admitting the possibility of war, the Gibson Monthly Forecast, a New York economic and stock market service, believes that if even a temporary adjustment is reached in Europe, there is every reason to expect improved conditions in this country.

The forecast says:

"In so far as the stock market is concerned, industrial issues have been giving a much better account of themselves than the rails and utilities. That is due to (1) the presence of inflation fears which favors industrials, (2) the low estate of the rails which need much more traffic to save them, and (3) the political attacks on the utilities.

"However, in the long run, there can be no important industrial recovery which will not increase the demand for rail and utility services and, consequently, rail and utility earnings. Again in the long run, if the price level is low and per share earnings are to increase, higher quoted prices for these depressed groups appear bound to come, though for a while they may continue to lag behind the industrial division of the list.

"During the second half of 1937 this country experienced the sharpest decline in industrial activity in its history. In six months steel output went from near capacity to 20 per cent of capacity. A low rate lasted into the middle of 1938. That is a factual condition which should naturally be followed by a sharp recovery movement.

"Throughout the history of this country the pendulum has swung first too far on the upside and then too far on the downside. With an inflationary era operative, these swings achieve even greater amplitude. In other words, the greater the number of human interventions to restrict the operation of natural laws, the greater the intervening fluctuations.

"Thus the fact of a very severe business recession in the immediate past, plus mounting evidence that this recession has been arrested and that an upturn is already under way, is the major fundamental upon which a forecast of improving business conditions during the fall months is based."

Industry Needs Integration, Says Merchant Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Integration of business is urged by Louis K. Comstock, president of The Merchants' Association of New York, as one of the chief needs confronting industry in his annual report sent to members of the association today.

"If I were to attempt to invent a slogan which would cover what I consider the needs of business and industry in the forthcoming months," he said, "it would be the one word 'integration.'

"It has repeatedly been demonstrated that when the business men of the nation really get together and bring into play the forces which influence and control, they can protect themselves. One of our troubles has been the infrequency with which business has been able to achieve integration. Specific enterprises have been prone to go off on tangents, accepting some specific advantage without regard to its effect on the general course upon which our future depends.

"We approve government spending if some of that spending is going to find its way into our own pockets; we approve government regulation so long as it is the other fellow who is regulated. Business men need a broader viewpoint and as soon as that broader viewpoint can be developed, industry and trade will be able to act in harmony on the problems that are really important."

Business Personals

Dwight F. Faulkner, Jr., chairman of the protective committee for Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 6 per cent notes, has been elected to a vacancy caused by resignation of Grover A. Whalen, who was on the board representing the public. Otis A. Glazeburg, Jr., partner of G. M-P. Murphy & Co., was also elected to the board to represent the 7 per cent noteholders.

Poor's Publishing Company has announced the appointment of Robert McC. Snibbe as manager of their Hartford office in charge of the Connecticut and Western Massachusetts territory. Mr. Snibbe comes from Baltimore where he was formerly connected with Maury, Donnelly & Parr, Inc.

Colonel Benjamin F. Castle has been elected a vice-president and director of the C. W. Young Management Corporation, investment counsel, C. W. Young, president, announced. Colonel Castle's primary interests have been in commercial banking a long time. He also is active in aviation circles.

Mr. E. J. Poor, Chairman of the Board of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation has announced the appointment of Mr. F. J. Healy as General Manager of the Hygrade Lamp Division, whose headquarters are at Salem, Mass.

John P. Ellison has been appointed head of the New York branch of Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd., to succeed W. F. Brown, who had held the office since 1923. Mr. Brown retired from the firm on Sept. 1 after 45 years of service. Mr. Ellison has been in Cook's employ 31 years and has had experience in all the firm's offices in the United States and Canada.

Union Pacific Expects Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Union Pacific is expecting its business the remainder of the year to run above 1937, said President Jeffers. In August its revenues reached the highest level for that month in the last eight years. This was the result of good crops and a very satisfactory eastbound movement from the Pacific Coast and intermediate points. The road is hopeful that during final quarter of the year westbound movement of freight will pick up and that revenues will run above 1937 levels.

Refrigerator Sales Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

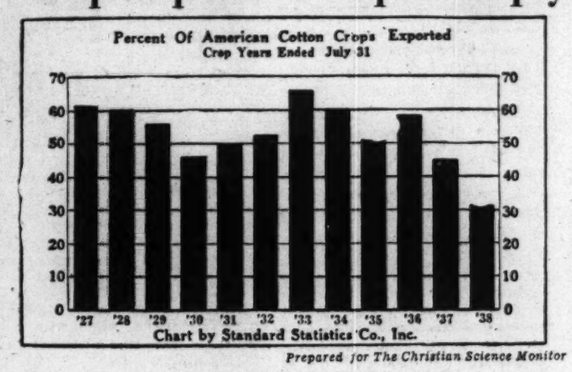
NEW YORK—Sales of household refrigerators to distributors and dealers, based on reports received from 17 companies, during August totaled 100,144, against 126,028 in August, 1937, based on reports received from 15 companies, according to National Electrical Manufacturers Association. During first eight months sales totaled 1,149,821, against 2,028,770 in 1937 period.

Factory Auto Sales Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Department of Commerce reported factory sales by United States automobile manufacturers for August consisted of 90,484 vehicles, against 141,437 in July and 384,330 in August, 1937.

Percentage of American Cotton Crop Exported Drops Sharply



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Government has set a precedent in its export subsidy for wheat which opens the way wide for similar demands from the growers of other farm products. The real fear in this connection is that we will shortly be forced to provide export subsidies on cotton, and this might prove to be a very expensive undertaking. Under normal conditions, we have exported only about 20 per cent of the wheat crop, but in cotton, we have sold 55 per cent to mills abroad. During the five years 1925-29, the average annual cotton crop in this country was 15,200,000 bales. In this same

Deep South Defined: Tennessee Solves Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Governmental concern over the plight of the "South" raises again the question as to just what exactly is the "South."

The term usually is used broadly to include everything south of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and New Mexico. This would include Missouri, and there's often a question raised as to whether this State geographically, economically, socially, and historically isn't more North than South. Then too there are some who insist that Oklahoma isn't really South, but rather part of the West. Some hold also that New Mexico is rightly part of the South.

There's no hard and fast line of demarcation. The famous Mason and Dixon line didn't follow the borders of these so-called North-South border states. Neither can we use as a means of classification a list of those states which seceded from the Union, for neither Kentucky nor Missouri broke off officially.

What the President Meant

The states that did secede were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Tennessee. The section now comprising West Virginia broke from the rest of Virginia State and remained loyal to the Union. West Virginia is now, however, considered part of the South.

Doubtless the President meant when he referred to the economic plight of the South, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, parts of Texas, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Arkansas, and Alabama. These are the "deep South" states where economic and social standards are consistently lower than those of the rest of the United States. The group might be even further narrowed down to include just Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, and South Carolina.

That Tennessee does not consider itself deserving of the charge of being a problem child is indicated in action taken by a group of leaders in agriculture and industry here recently to protest to the National Emergency Council.

It was pointed out by them that Tennessee farms are generally smaller than those of the Deep South, and that farming is diversified, with conditions much better than those of the State's "one crop" neighbors. Tennessee's tenant farmers work on a rental or crop basis, more profitable, it is claimed, than the straight share-cropper system which is considered by some as both a cause and a result of depressing conditions in other states. Only in a few counties in the western part of the State does the population depend largely upon cotton.

Tennessee Independence

This year it is figured the State will raise about $20,000,000 in cotton and cotton seed, some $10,000,000 worth of corn, $7,000,000 in wheat, and $9,000,000 in tobacco. The strawberry crop will bring in about $75,000, and peanuts about $75,000.

Illustrating further the State's freedom from dependence on one crop and the system which it is held is at the root of the troubles of the one-crop states of the Deep South, it is pointed out that the State's dairy industry last year brought in some $17,075,000. While ten years ago Tennessee farmers imported most of their hay, this year the domestic crop will bring into their pockets some $11,578,000 in cash, or its equivalent in feed. They will grow this year, it is estimated, 2,960,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, and 5,775,000 bushels of sweet potatoes.

Going further, it's found that the annual cash yield from sheep, wool, and lambs is a little under $4,600,000. The poultry business brings $1,500,000.

And although Tennessee hasn't sought to develop industry in the same degree as some other southern states, preferring to depend on agriculture and its lucrative tourist business, the value of manufactured goods in 1937, it is estimated, was close to $850,000,000.

Mississippi Turns to Industry But Tourists Seek 'Old South'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—Tourists in Mississippi are invited to such places as Natchez with the promise that they'll find something of the picturesque "Old South." And they do. Lots of it. On the other hand, the State is spending millions of dollars to speed up development of the "new South," and to let the rest of the United States know what it's doing.

These two policies aren't inconsistent. There's economic value in retaining here and there traces of the colorful crinoline days. The tourist trade is worth encouraging. And what is virtuous in tradition lives more vividly against a genuine background. It isn't wise though, the State figures, to carry these traditions into the economic sphere. The old methods and the old economy are giving way to the new.

Mississippi has done probably more in the past few years to pull itself out of the economic doldrums recently referred to in Washington, and into which it, with other Deep South States had found itself, than any other. The movement here to build a new South has been manufactured out of whole cloth. It has been chiefly in the direction of industrialization, and generally to relieve citizens from exclusive dependence on cotton.

Publicity Drive

With this industrialization program, aided by legislation inspired by Gov. Hugh White, well along, the State Advertising Commission has set out on an ambitious plan to spread its story abroad. In two years some $100,000 will be spent in national magazine advertising.

The Commission has tangible proof of the benefits of this sort of publicity. It spent some $6,000 last winter to advertise the State's winter resort possibilities. As an indirect consequence there was reported a $473,000 increase in gasoline tax receipts during the first quarter of 1938.

Industrial opportunities for enterprises which process wood, cotton fiber, cottonseed, tung oil, sweet potatoes, and other farm products are being advertised. New enterprises, such as making table tops from sawdust, raincoats from tung nuts, starch from sweet potatoes, newspapers from pine, plastics from soybeans, auto tires from cotton fiber, have developed from industrialization of agriculture.

A 36-page booklet on chemurgic possibilities in Mississippi is being prepared.

It was felt necessary to offset decreased cotton income by raising additional grain, utilizing it for hogs and beef. A cold storage plant, costing $56,500, built with PWA aid, will be built at the Hinds County Agricultural School. It will be large enough to hold between 150,000 to 200,000 pounds of meat and 3,600 cases of eggs.

Forestry as Industry

Forestry, too, is now being more adequately developed. Efforts toward establishing a State-wide forest conservation program are being made by the State Planning Commission to perpetuate Mississippi's 17,000,000 acres of woodlands on the basis that forestry should be considered self-producing, instead of inexhaustible, as it has in the past.

With paper manufacturers investing millions of dollars in the South, it is the Planning Commission's objective to attract paper manufacturers to Mississippi by an intensive program to increase forestry growth. Twenty per cent of the pulpwood used in paper factories is produced in this State, although only 4 per cent is processed in Mississippi.

Cellulose development has already opened vast fields for forestry products in the manufacture of rayon, paints, enamels, safety glass, paper, and many other such products.

Seventy-six thousand acres of new forests have been planted in this State since 1935, when the U. S. Forest Service started a program to grow 20,000,000 seedling trees a year.

Adequate protection and forestry supervision will add 8,500,000 cords of wood annually to the State's resources and increase taxable wealth by between $16,000,000 to $32,000,000, Craddock Goins of the Planning Commission says.

East Cleveland Attributes Much of Success to Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST CLEVELAND, Ohio—Effectiveness of the city-manager form of government in conserving tax dollars and performing municipal services efficiently has been well demonstrated here. East Cleveland has been under the manager plan for 20 years, and during that time its sound financial management has won national recognition.

Under a pay-as-you-go policy, East Cleveland has reduced its bonded debt 75 per cent in the past 10 years. Its average real estate taxes are now less than 50 per cent of the 1930 taxes. Its water rate is the lowest in the county. Through the depression years the city maintained its services without curtailment, and it did not have to resort to scrip, refunding or deficiency bonds, or special operating levies.

Agitation in favor of the manager plan was started here in 1915, when the mayor form was criticized on three counts: there was no centralized authority, there were too many officials, and the mayor plan lacked continuity of service. As a result, the city manager charter was adopted in 1916 and went into effect in 1918. Only once since then has there been any attempt to change the form of government. In 1932 the question of returning to the mayor form was defeated by almost a three-to-one vote.

Stripped of political maneuvering, East Cleveland's governmental machinery is relatively simple. A Citizen's Manager Plan Committee, which has been in existence since 1918, drafts candidates for a City Commission and campaigns for their election on a strictly non-partisan basis, their only interest being to maintain good government. The commission is the supervising and controlling agency, with the right to remove the city manager. The city manager appoints, supervises and removes the heads of all departments, who are responsible for the rank and file of the administration.

Located seven miles from Cleveland's public square, East Cleveland is one of the oldest suburban municipalities in the Metropolitan District. It was incorporated as a village in 1895 and became a city in 1911. Today it has a population of 40,000. Many persons not residents of this area know of East Cleveland as the home of Nela Park, where the General Electric Company's incandescent lamp department is located. This has been called "the best kept industrial plant in America," and is the headquarters for important experimental work in artificial lighting, electric refrigeration, and other electrical fields. Its lighting displays, attractive buildings and well-kept park have made it a showspot of Greater Cleveland.

Recently, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., donated 180 acres of land to East Cleveland, the property being part of Forest Hills, which was once the home of his father. Another 80 acres was given to the City of Cleveland Heights, and the two municipalities are now developing an intercity park system.

East Clevelanders are proud of the fact that their city manager, Charles A. Carran, has served as president of the International City Managers Association, an honor that reflects not alone on Mr. Carran's ability as a good manager, but on the entire city under the manager plan.

Philadelphia Report Praises PR Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24—New York's City Council elected by proportional representation is held to be a "distinct improvement" over the old Board of Aldermen, Philadelphia's Committee of Seventy has been informed by the Merchants' Association of New York.

In a detailed report on the history and operation of the system in New York, submitted at the request of the Committee of Seventy, George H. McCaffrey, Director of Research for the Merchants' organization, finds activities of the new Council are "in sharp contrast to the dull, mechanical sessions of the old Board of Aldermen where the party control was practically invincible."

"The consensus of opinion of impartial observers," Mr. McCaffrey asserts, "is that the new Council is a distinct improvement over the old Board of Aldermen. Committee meetings are well attended and it is the rule, rather than the exception, that members who are not on a Committee attend most of the public hearings. The debates are lively and on the merits of the question. The voting frequently does not follow party lines."

A provision for proportional representation is included in the proposed new city charter for Philadelphia as recently outlined by the City Charter Committee.

Baruch Sent Home Spanish Volunteers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Bernard Baruch, New York financier, disclosed Sept. 23, in response to a question, that he had put up $10,000 to bring home 83 wounded members of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade fighting for Loyalist Spain.

In Paris last July he discovered that the staff of the U. S. Consulate was concerned about raising transporation money for the men, who were scattered about in several French hospitals. Cost of returning them to America was $120 each.

"You've got the money," Mr. Baruch told them, and wrote out a check.

The Consulate was asked not to disclose the donor of the money.

Explaining his act, Mr. Baruch said: "They were willing to fight for something they believed in, and I had the money to bring them home when they got hurt."

Hamilton Praises Part of New Deal

CHICAGO, (AP)—The Republican Party, says John Hamilton, has no desire to repeal all legislation enacted during the Roosevelt Administration. He made the assertion in a speech Sept. 23 to the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs.

The chairman of the Republican National Committee declared the nation was being "drenched" with Democratic propaganda that Republicans would seek to repeal outstanding New Deal legislation.

"Soon you will hear that Republicans, when they come into power, will repeal everything that has been done during the last five years, and that we are opposing Mr. Roosevelt's humanitarian objectives," he said. "That is not true."

Santa Fe Rail Clerks Indorse Strike Plan

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Clerical employees of the Santa Fe Railway system "decisively indorsed" the proposal to strike rather than accept a 15 per cent pay cut Oct. 1, John K. Meskimen, General Chairman of the Santa Fe Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, announced Sept. 24.

Mr. Meskimen said between 4,000 and 4,500 of the 5,500 eligible clerical employed cast ballots and the majority favored the strike.

Palestine Busses Grated

Owing to the prevalence of stone throwing at busses in Palestine, the chief of Police has ordered that protective wire grating be fitted on windows of all vehicles.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Up to 110% profit with Bonus selling sensational 21 folder $1 Assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everyware, Stationery, 50 for $1 Personals, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Special offers. Request sample box on approval and money making plan. Terry Studios, 402 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrappings. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Pittsburg 8-54, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 546 Clearway Street.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

EXPERIENCED sales and service executive will be free to represent you Oct. 1st. Pacific Coast territory. Address J. S. N., 1045 Mar Vista Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Real Estate—Rentals—Sales—Exchanges
Moving—Packing—Storage
Rex C. Hedges Inc. 408 E. 1st St. tel. 627-88

FOR SALE—150 acres covered with 2000-year-old juniper trees; 75 miles from Los Angeles on highway. MRS. NISLACK, Llano, California.

ROOMS TO LET

Your Home in Boston — Miss Fottler, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., B. 3 COM. 9816 — $1 per day
Nearly opposite The Mother Church

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates. 339 Huntington Ave Tel Com 3312

ARLINGTON, MASS. NEW BUILDING

Three-room heated apartments; all electric; light and airy; janitor service. Call Kirkland 4466.

BOSTON—Hotel Hemenway, overlooking Fenway; cheerful, sunny 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Call Mr. Boswell during day, LAF. 6040, or evenings, KEN. 4330, Apt. 216.

CAMBRIDGE
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"
3 - 3 - 4 ROOMS
Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. Kirkland 5066 or 5221.

MONITOR READERS
Inspect These Modern Apartments
IN THE FENWAY
1 Room, 1 Room and Alcove, 2 and 3 Room Suites
Complete with bath and kitchenette including free cooking gas and refrigeration
Rentals from $33 to $60
Restricted tenancy. Adults only.
EVANS and MORIN, Management
131 Park Drive or 1191 Boylston St.
Boston COM. 5500

One of Brookline's Finest Buildings
REGENT 1401 BEACON ST. Coolidge Corner BEA. 3080 Nordblom Mgt.
3 Room Kitchenette Suites

ROOSEVELT Attractive garden court apartments . . . 5 minutes from The Mother Church. Selected Tenants
Modern Elevator Building
21 FORSYTH ST., in Fenway
Nordblom Managed Ken. 6178
1 TO 3 ROOMS

117 PARK DRIVE

1-2 room heated apartments, elevator service, tile bath, shower, free refrigeration, rents reasonable; can be seen on premises or call Close Realty Co., 18 Tremont St., Cap. 8378 (Boston).

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Ideal 2-room kitchenette apartment in one-family house; quiet; private street; reasonable; 5 minute subway. Sheepshead 3-7976-J.

MIAMI, FLA.—Small furnished apartments; reasonable; beautiful Coconut Grove section. 3048 Washington St., Phone 4-1232.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE—1-3 rooms; kitchenette, all modern, elevator, incinerator, free refrigeration. 303 Broadway, KIRkland 8964.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1938 CHEVROLET Master De Luxe 4-door Sedan; 8000 miles; sacrifice for quick sale, $650. Call Parkway 5830-W, preferably after six.

CORSETIERES

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Mrs. G. Blandin, representing Smart Form, a garment correctly fitted to every type of figure. Call 3447-J for appointment.

COUNTRY BOARD

SPIESS-BADERS FARM, Elm Rest, Box 306, Rt. 2, Saugerties, N. Y. Pleasant home; large airy rms.; mod. comforts. Viennese home cooking; strictly farm prod.; moderate rates.

DANCING

BALLET, modern, folk, tap dancing; special adult classes for gymnastic recreation. Regent Studio, Boston and Dorchester, Mass. Tal. 4647.

DRESSMAKING

KATHARINE ILLSLEY, Hotel Brunswick, Boston—Original designer, dressmaker, wardrobes carefully assembled; problem figures a specialty; expert shopping; prices reasonable. KEN. 6300.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

WANTED—Opportunities for able students to earn room and board in homes. Call LON. 0771

FOR SALE

FURNISHINGS for six-room apartment, including electric refrigerator; excellent condition; good location for paying guests. Box C-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H.
Croquignole, Spiral and Machineless Permanent
TILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD POSITIONS
Wanted, experienced laundry men and dry cleaners who understand all parts of the business and are willing to work. Box C-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, experienced purchasing foodstuffs, planning menus, directing help for well-established institution. Box X-77, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

GENERAL house maid. Protestant, thoroughly experienced, good plain cook, family 3 adults, no laundry. Suite 2, 11 Englewood Ave., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PLEASANTVILLE, New York—Colonial home, 6 rooms, sunparlor, excellent condition, gas heat, select neighborhood, near station, stores, schools, churches. HAINES, 21 Brookfield Pl., Pleasantvl. 764.

SEE THIS home, perfect condition; hot water, heated by oil; 2-car garage; excellent location for rest and study. Box C-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

ORLANDO, FLORIDA—Watches, clocks of all makes repaired and guaranteed by factory experts; RELIABLE WATCH REPAIRING CO., 21 E. Central, opp. Yowel-Drew, upstairs.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 532 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE H. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE office in busy thoroughfare, suitable for practitioner. 340 Mabel G. Aiken, Realtor, 43 Charles St., Boston, LAF. 6501.

PAYING GUESTS

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"A Home Away From Home"
1118 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Florida
New England Cooking with Southern Hospitality

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 33 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

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HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 273 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1500.
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 3257

ORLANDO, FLA. — "City beautiful," lakes, trees, lovely homes; opportunity to locate right; buy or lease. Elizabeth Stoner, Real Estate Broker, 2 E. Gore Ave.

PIERCE & PLUMMER REALTORS
NEWTON and WELLESLEY, MASS.
NEWton North 8238—7825

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 434 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; breakfast.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, Mass.—Room and board, private family; quiet surroundings; near Beacon St. ASP. 3909.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 21 Prost St.—Wanted, middle-aged or elderly lady to board; good home; pleasant front room, references. TRO. 9142.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MARI-CASTLE, RANDOLPH, VERMONT
Tourists home: Route 12; heart of Green Mountains; direct route from Boston to Montreal. Tel. 83, MRS. C. E. PIERCE.

ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS., 53 Franklin St.—One or two attractive front rooms, furnished; excellent location and transportation facilities; private family. Phone Stadium 3597.

BOSTON, 1504 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive bed-sitting room, $5, meals optional; sunny corner apartment; private family; parking. LON. 1824.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Ave. near Fairfield —Private home, large and small rooms with private bath; gentlemen preferred. KEN. 1944.

BOSTON, 120 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Furnished or unfurnished; private home; light, airy; near The Mother Church. COM. 9335.

BOSTON, 30-32 Fenway—Beautiful rooms; meals optional; rate $5 per wk. and up. MR. ALPHIN. Tel. KEN. 1574.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 51 Garrison Rd.—Spacious, comfortable room, fireplace; newly furnished and decorated. LON. 0858.

N. Y. C., 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 62 — Large, attractive single bedrooms; close Columbia; Juilliard; Drive. MO. 2-3554.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA., Shady Crest, 756 Bay St. N. E.—People of distinction to find rest, peaceful atmosphere in home located exclusive residential section near pier. ADA G. AMIDON, Mgr.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMANAGER'S position wanted by experienced man; will consider sales position for Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont with opportunities. Box A-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARE semi-invalid, light duties; any place of trust; good home essential; refined Englishwoman. Box ABC, RFD 1, Shelton, Conn.

CHILD'S nurse (German), experienced, good reference. $50-$60. 431 Riverside Drive, New York City (Apt. 2). Tel. UN. 4-6662.

COMPANION to child, or companion-housekeeper; light work; preferably in New York. G. T. N., 6 Irwin Court, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y.

GENTLEWOMAN, educated in Switzerland, wishes position as French governess in family or school; long experience with children abroad and America; music, excellent needlework, sports, languages, packing; 6½ years last position. Write Box Z-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

GIRL, 24, wants housework in small family; prefers second work; experienced; drives car. RENA POOR, Wellesley 2073 (Mass.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELOISE L. PATTILLO, Graduate Teacher in Speedwriting and Speedtyping, 923 South Lawrence St., Montgomery, Ala.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph 1-5164

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CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
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LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

Southern Dairies Ice Cream — Also Pasteurized and Raw Milk
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DIAL 2-2101
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LUNCHES and DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
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PICTURE FRAMES
MIRRORS
SPIVY-JOHNSON
1922 FOURTH AVENUE N.

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FURS
Exclusive in Alabama at
GOLDSTEIN'S
1811 Third Ave. No.

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1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 — 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

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A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4129

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address 1260 Washington Ave.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

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Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.
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New Shipment Now In!
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"50 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
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I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
665-67-69 NORTH PERRY STREET

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
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Kate Thrasher's
10½ SOUTH PERRY

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VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS AND BAKERY GOODS

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TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS
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Advertising Information Bureau

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

STANDARD FURNITURE CO. 320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3765

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Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
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No Harmful Chemicals Used
AIR CONDITIONED AND REMODELED
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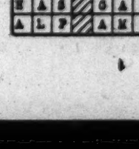
Answers to Crossword Puzzle



FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

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"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
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16 E. Laura Phone 5-6962

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Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

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CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

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1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
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1800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 4-4742

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All Leading Brands of Oil
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Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
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Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

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Interior Decorations
Venetian Blinds Curtains
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Everything for the Table
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Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
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THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
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HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
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117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

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ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
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"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
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One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
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GEORGIA

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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

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"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
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Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
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MACON

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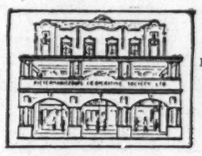
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(Established 1902)
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Cables: Judgment Pretoria
Reference: Standard Bank of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Hats
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AUCKLAND

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Tailoring Specialists
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(Next Civic Theatre)

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Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
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Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including
LOTUS AND DELTA
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the Children: Klittie and Jolped Shoes
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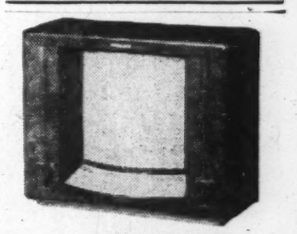
The D. I. C. lounge and restaurant is the most famous rendezvous in the city . . . other modern facilities include the Theatre Booking Office and an up-to-date Beauty Salon.
DIC on the Quay
WELLINGTON


James Smiths for Philips Radioplayers
Illustrated is the "Theaterette" model. Price 13 Guineas or 25/- Deposit and easy payments.
Inspection Invited—Third Floor
JAMES SMITHS, WELLINGTON

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For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
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only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

MACDUFFS
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Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Four Stars for 'Four Daughters'

Campus Confessions (Paramount)—Hank Luisetti, one-time Stanford University star, appears in a series of excellently photographed sequences on a basketball court. Otherwise this is just as trite and silly as most pseudo-college pictures in which the wealthy snob becomes a "regular guy." Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney, John Arledge.—Family.

Four Daughters (Warners)—Michael Curtiz's interpretation of the Fannie Hurst novel—screen play by Julius J. Epstein and Lenore Coffee—holds one enthralled by its tenderness, simplicity and directness. It is the story of four girls who fall in love with a buoyant, cocksure but likable young man. One of them wins him but marries another man out of pity and to save her favorite sister from heartbreak. One does not resent the happy ending. The movies' heartbreak for 1938, "Four Daughters," benefits by splendid playing from John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn, the three Lane sisters (especially Priscilla), Claude Rains, May Robson/ Gale Page, Frank McHugh, Dick Foran.—Family.

The Gladiator (Columbia)—The Joe E. Brown fraternity is going to like this one. Poor Joe plays dummy for the football squad until his strength becomes as the strength of ten—due to an inoculation by a professor. Superman Joe wins games single-handed and challenges Man Mountain Dean to a wrestling match so he can earn $10,000 with which to adopt a small boy. The serum gives out half way through the match—but the gags don't and the hero wins anyway. June Travis, Dickie Moore, Lucien Littlefield, Robert Kent, Donald Douglas.—Family.

I Am the Law (Columbia)—Action and Edward G. Robinson substitute for logic and finesse in a rather preposterous melodrama about a college professor who takes on the job of cleaning up a city's rackets. Mr. Robinson is most successful when he returns to the technique of his unregenerate days—the side-of-the-mouth snarl and the bashing together of other people's heads. Needless to say, the rackets are dissolved, though the means employed suggest fascism rather than democracy. Wendy Barrie, Barbara O'Neil, Otto Kruger, John Beal.—Adults and young people.

Personal Secretary (Universal)—Lady astrologist gets herself hired to a brash radio columnist who has been ridiculing her theories on a murder case. They solve the mystery, though we don't remember just how. It's one of those comedy thrillers. William Gargan, Joy Hodges, Andy Devine.—Adults and young people.

Time Out for Murder (20th-Fox)—Here's that flippant reporter again with his stooge cameraman to throw dust into the eyes of the police and solve the crime with the assistance of a feminine bill collector trying to get $15 on the hero's trombone. It abounds with the usual absurd and impossible complications but they fly by so fast you don't think about them. Amusing. Michael Whalen, Chic Chandler, Gloria Stuart, Douglas Fowley.—Adults and young people.

Valley of the Giants (Warners)—For all its Technicolor tints, this is an unblushing re-hash of all the serial. Hairbreadth-Harry stunts ever filmed. Beneath the giant redwoods, plucky homesteaders battle the barons of greed and their crooked agents. A wrecked trestle, a dynamited dam, a heroine locked in a runaway train and several good brawls constitute the tightly packed action. For those who like their melodrama outdoors and unbeguiled by the sophistications of city slickers. By all rights, Warners should have put it out in installments. Wayne Morris, Claire Trevor, Frank McHugh, Alan Hale, Donald Crisp, Charles Bickford, Jack LaRue, John Litel, El Brendel.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," "Mother Carey's Chickens," "Storm in a Teacup," "Little Miss Broadway," "Walt Disney's Revue," "Lord Jeff," "Moonlight Sonata," "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Adults and Young People: "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction," "Professor Beware," "The Texans" (mature), "We're Going to Be Rich" (mature), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (mature), "Blockade," "Having Wonderful Time," "Shopworn Angel," "White Banners," "Three Comrades" (mature), "Holiday," "The Charm of La Bohème."

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Consecutive Service

Question: A bylaw provides that "a member having served on the board for three years consecutively shall not be eligible for election to the board until three years have elapsed." Under that bylaw, is a member eligible for election who has served one year on the board, then was off a year, and then served again for two years?

Answer: Yes. the member is eligible for one more year at this time. The bylaw applies only where service is consecutive. A member must serve three years consecutively—that is, without interruption—in order to be affected by it.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Saturday—and not hints. Except to say that the asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

*JKLMNOPQ *RQLTJRQN,

*QPUNOTR KTSLMPMVQL, XKT

KXKLYQY UMNY VQYKN ZML

JMVANQSOPU RQL CLMSRQLT

JKSKNMUBQ MZ PQCBNKQ KPY

TSKL JNBTSQLT.

Use 'Em Again Twins

Here are more from a Des Plaines, Ill., reader. As usual, the letters in the words in the left-hand column are to be used as many times as necessary to form the words defined in the right-hand column. The figures following the definitions denote the number of letters in each word:

USE COIN { not knowing, 15= / more than 1 series, 11=

Letter Juggling

Two different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A C E M R S

What Are Dimensions?

The area of a rectangle plot of ground is 1,200 square yards. If the width were increased by 5 yards, and the length by 10 yards, the area would be 1,750 square yards. What are the dimensions of the rectangular plot?

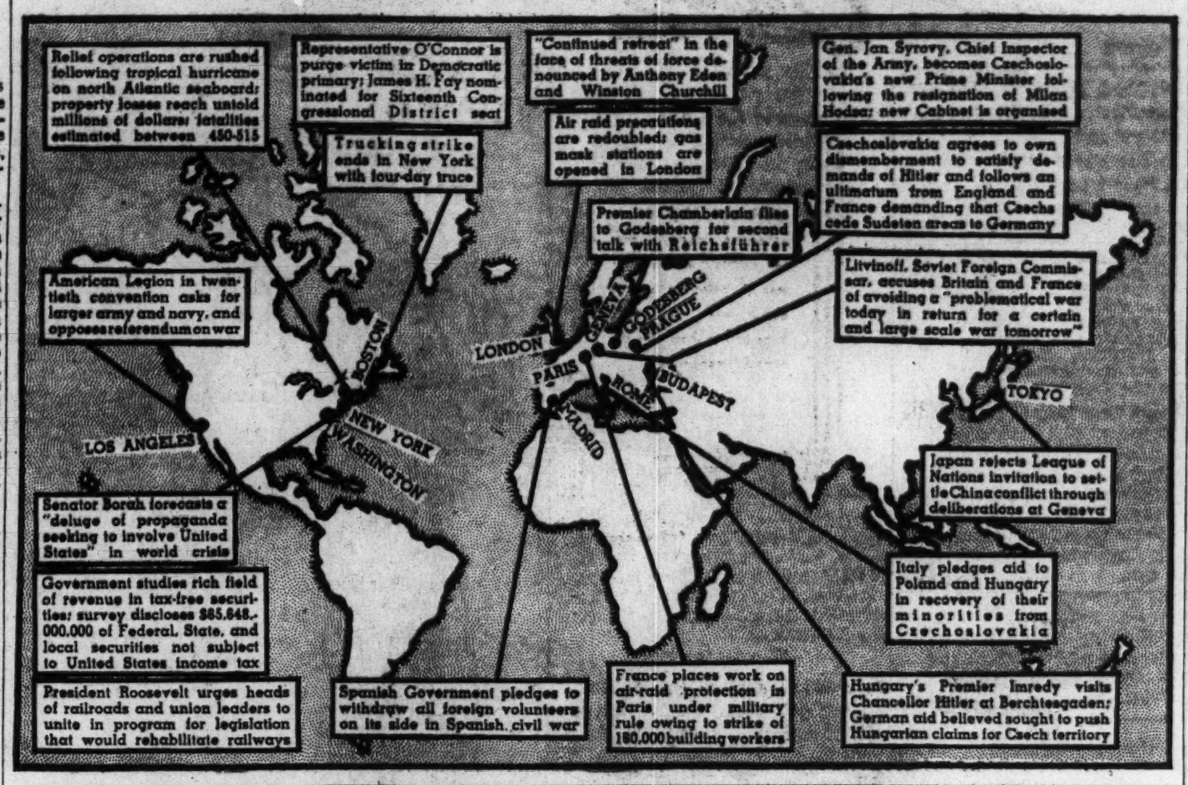
Pseudonyms of the Great

Can you identify each of the pseudonyms given below with the proper person, as indicated by the example?

1	Poor Richard	Louis Philippe	
2	Empress Queen	Gladstone	
3	Uncle Bob	Franklin	1
4	Great Pacificator	Napoleon	
5	Man of Destiny	Columbus	
6	Bravest of Brave	Robert E. Lee	
7	Citizen King	Whittier	
8	Poet of Freedom	Clay	
9	Old Admiral	Marshal Ney	
10	Grand Old Man	Maria Theresa	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Relief operations are rushed following tropical hurricane on north Atlantic seaboard; property losses reach untold millions of dollars; fatalities estimated between 450-515
Representative O'Connor is purge victim in Democratic primary; James H. Fay nominated for Sixteenth Congressional District seat
"Continued retreat" in the face of threats of force denounced by Anthony Eden and Winston Churchill
Gen. Jan Syrovy, Chief Inspector of the Army, becomes Czechoslovakia's new Prime Minister following the resignation of Milan Hodza; new Cabinet is organized
Trucking strike ends in New York with four-day truce
Air raid precautions are redoubled; gas mask stations are opened in London
Czechoslovakia agrees to own dismemberment to satisfy demands of Hitler and follows an ultimatum from England and France demanding that Czechs cede Sudeten areas to Germany
Premier Chamberlain flies to Godesberg for second talk with Reichsführer
Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar, accuses Britain and France of avoiding a "problematical war today in return for a certain and large scale war tomorrow"
American Legion in twentieth convention asks for larger army and navy, and opposes referendum on war
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LOS ANGELES
LONDON
PARIS
GENEVA
GODESBERG
PRAGUE
ROME
MADRID
BUDAPEST
TOKYO
Japan rejects League of Nations invitation to settle China conflict through deliberations at Geneva
Senator Borah forecasts a "deluge of propaganda seeking to involve United States" in world crisis
Government studies rich field of revenue in tax-free securities; survey discloses $85,648,000,000 of Federal, State, and local securities not subject to United States income tax
Italy pledges aid to Poland and Hungary in recovery of their minorities from Czechoslovakia
President Roosevelt urges heads of railroads and union leaders to unite in program for legislation that would rehabilitate railways
Spanish Government pledges to withdraw all foreign volunteers on its side in Spanish civil war
France places work on air-raid protection in Paris under military rule owing to strike of 160,000 building workers
Hungary's Premier Imredy visits Chancellor Hitler at Berchtesgaden; German aid believed sought to push Hungarian claims for Czech territory

Daily Anecdote

Coolidge Replies

The brevity of expression practiced by Calvin Coolidge extended into all departments of intercourse, even in debate.

Once when Mr. Coolidge was serving as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, a certain voluble member of that body proceeded to deliver a long-winded speech in which he prefaced each statement with the words "It is . . ."

Mr. Coolidge, who thoroughly disbelieved every statement of the speaker, waited quietly until he had finished his address; then he arose, and with simple firmness said, "It is not!" and sat down.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Caroline Herschel, English astronomer, was awarded gold medal for completing her brother's catalogue of nebulae and star clusters.

Use 'Em Again Twins: Unconsciousness, successions.

Letter Juggling: Creams, scream.

What Are Dimensions?: 40 yards x 30 yards.

Pseudonyms of the Great: Poor Richard-Franklin; Empress Queen-Maria Theresa; Uncle Bob-Robert E. Lee; Great Pacificator-Clay; Man of Destiny-Napoleon; Bravest of Brave-Marshal Ney; Citizen King-Louis Philippe; Poet of Freedom-Whittier; Old Admiral-Columbus; Grand Old Man-Gladstone.

Brevities

Detroit News: Advice to the young: Don't keep telling her that you are unworthy of her. Let it be a surprise.

Whit's Wit: A wise wife always lets her husband have her own way.

In Lighter Vein

To the Observer

Theywalklikethisuponthestreet
They're young and life is bliss—
A thoughtless word, a lover's quarrel,
And then they walk
Like ..... this.
—Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News.

SOMESENSE RHYMES

Fiction gave us "Puddin'-Head";
Friction saved us "Cotton Ed."

Ideal Route

"Lieut. Schwartz, the Swiss Army officer on a horseback tour of Ireland, passed through Loughrea and Gort on his way through Loughrea and Gort."—Irish Paper.

He couldn't have chosen a better route.—Punch ©.

Helpful Henry

"You were absent from school yesterday and wrote this note of excuse yourself?"

"Yes, I am my father's secretary."
—Das Illustrierte Blatt, Frankfurt.

The Short Cut

Son: "Dad, I have managed to raise two dollars."

Father: "Good—a youth should try as early as possible to make himself independent of his father—what did you do to get it?"

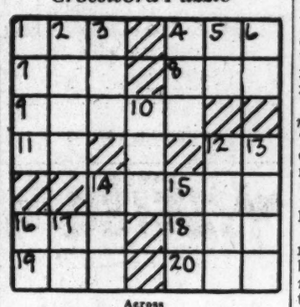
Son: "Borrowed it from Mother."
—Bertoldo, Milan.

Host Important

During the administration of the late President Warren G. Harding, Senator William E. Borah, one of the so-called "insurgents" of the Republican party, was sought as an Administration leader. The President's advisers hoped, in this manner, to keep Borah more or less in "line" with the party. The Senator listened with interest until the President had finished speaking, then said:

"Mr. President, you can get along without me, but I cannot get along without my political views. Thanks just the same."—Wall Street Journal.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Encountered
4—Roundish mass
7—Constellation
8—Poem
9—Fog-horn
11—Pronoun
12—Pronoun
14—Lizard
16—Possesses
18—Fish
19—Lofty mountain
20—Territorial division of Norway

Down

1—Crush
2—A great lake
3—Dark oily liquid
4—Peruse
5—Hypothetical force
6—Have existence
10—Unit of Work
12—Mohammedan dignitary
13—Acid
14—Serpent
15—Turkish commander
16—Interjection
17—Dye

(Answer Appears Among Advertisements)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Believed (Matt. 8:13)—Renders Greek *pisteuo*, "to have faith in; to entrust one's well being to"; from *pistis*, "persuasion; conviction (of religious truth); reliance."

Centurion—*Sen-tu'-rih-un* (e and i short, first u long, second clipped-short).

A centurion was an officer in the Roman army who had charge of a *centuria* ("century"), which might consist of 100 men. Thus, he not only had soldiers under him, but he was also "under authority" of superiors. He was schooled both to command and to obey.

Chaos—*Kay'-os* (a long, o short). The Greek *chaos* was first applied to a yawning abyss or empty space; and such a source was conceived for the materials which went into material creation—a great and confused mass of primordial matter. We use our word to designate a place or condition of complete confusion, a disorderly void.

Conspiracy—*Kon-spihr'-a-sih* (o clipped-short, i's short, a as in *sofa*). When men conspire (Latin *cum*, "with, together," and *spiare*, "blow, breathe"), they literally breathe together—are as one—in their secret plans to overthrow a practice, a ruler, a government, etc. And the act (usually an evil one) is a conspiracy.

Contaminate—*Kon-tam'-ih-nate* (o and i clipped-short, first a short, second long).

It is noteworthy that both "contaminate" and "contagious" are from the same Latin roots, *cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch." A so-called contagious disease is one which is said to be communicable by contact—touching; and by the same reasoning we note that that which is true cannot be contaminated by error, because the two do not touch.

Incidentally, the Latin *contamtnare* meant "to defile"; and our word "contaminate" is used in the sense of "to make inferior or impure by mixture or contact."

Dementia—Preferably four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a*.

The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind"—an impossibility in the realm of infinite Mind.

Despite—*De-spite'* (e quick-long, i long).

Divers—*Di'-verz* (i long, e as in maker). Not to be confused with "diverse," *di-purse'* (i long, u as in urn).

Fan (Isa. 41:16)—After the husbandman had threshed his grain, by first strewing it on his threshing floor (flat rocks loosely fitted together), and then drawing a heavy sledge over it, he fanned away the chaff—leaving, between the rocks, the clean grain.

Frustrateth (Isa. 44:25)—*Frus'-trate-eth*.

Here renders Hebrew *parar*, a primitive root suggesting "to break up; make of no effect."

Gossamer—*Goss'-a-mer* (o short, a as in sofa, e as in maker).

In the expression "gossamer web" we picture the most flimsy and insubstantial skein imaginable; for its airy strands are the fine, filmy spider threads which float in the air on bright autumn days. Now we see them; now we don't.

The word in the thirteenth century was spelled "gosesomer"; and from this we get the hint that the word really means "goose-summer"—obviously the time when geese were eaten in England (St. Martin's Summer, in early November). And this was the time when the gauze-like spider skeins were most commonly seen.

Grievously—Three syllables, *greev'-us-lih*.

Habakkuk—The accent is on the second syllable, *Ha-bak'-uk*.

Inanity—*In-an'-ih-tih*.

The Latin adjective *inanis* was applied to that which was void or empty; and our adjective "inane" has covered even more ground—it being commonly used in the sense of "void of sense or intelligence; silly; characterless."

The noun "inanity" has a number of related meanings, among them: "emptiness; senselessness; flimsiness; triviality."

Incensed (Isa. 41:11)—When the word is thus used, the second syllable is accented.

Mosaic Decalogue—*Mo-zay'-ik Dek'-a-log*. The Ten Commandments.

Moth—Short o.

Transgressions—*Trans-*, not *tranz-*.

Unerring—Preferably *un-ur'-ing*.

Vacuity—*Va-ku'-ih-tih* (a clipped-short, u long).

From Latin *vacuum*, "empty space," this word suggests an emptiness even of mind—"mental or spiritual emptiness; an extent devoid of content, substance, activity, ideas."

Worship—Avoid *waur'-ship*; sound it *wur'-ship*.

Quotation for Today

DARE to be true; nothing can ever need a lie.—GEORGE HERBERT.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Tact With Young Neighbors

Berlin

A charming instance of his mother's courtesy and tactfulness in dealing with the neighborhood children is told by the famous color photographer, Arnold Genthe, in his delightful autobiography, "As I Remember."

Young German children, it would seem, have much the same disinclination as have American youngsters for going home promptly after play at some playmate's and, with three lads in the family, the Genthe house was a favorite gathering place for boys and girls alike.

But Frau Genthe had her methods. Toward five o'clock, when Arnold's father would arrive home to devote himself to his customary study hour before the evening meal, she used to distribute small gifts among the children, each little favor carefully wrapped and labeled: "To be opened at home before five o'clock."

A kindly way of sending "the gang" home, at the proper time!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Samuel's Mantle

When we read in I Sam. 15:27 that Saul laid hold on Samuel's "mantle," the word (*meil*) is a different one from that which is rendered "mantle" in the story of Elijah (I Kings 19:13; II Kings 2:8), and appears to imply "an official priestly robe or tunic."

It is interesting to note that from childhood, Samuel wore this special type of dress; for reference to the original Hebrew shows that the "little coat" which his mother brought him "from year to year" when he served Eli in the sanctuary, was a miniature copy of the *meil* (I Sam. 2:19). So typical of Samuel was such a garment that when Saul talked with the witch at Endor, and she said "an old man cometh up; and he is covered with a mantle" (again *meil*), "Saul perceived that it was Samuel" (I Sam. 28:14).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke Seems to Be Up to Something*

By LE PELLEY

BUT WHY DO YOU WANT ME TO GO 'WAY DOWN BY THE RIVER?
BECAUSE SOMETHING AWFULLY QUEER IS GOING ON!! I SAW MARMADUKE DOWN THERE IN OLD CLOTHES — HE'D BEEN WORKING
IT STANDS TO REASON YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT YOU'RE TALKING ABOUT!!
OH YES I DO — I SAW HIM, I TELL YOU!!!
ER.. HELLO, FELLOWS — GOOD-BY — I HAVE TO BE GOING NOW!
?
WELL... MAYBE THERE ISN'T ANYTHING QUEER ABOUT THIS BUT THEN AGAIN — MAYBE THERE IS
DON'T HURT YOURSELF THINKING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now What?*

By CARMACK

The judges were having quite a time deciding which was the best-looking cat today. My vote goes to number two, said T.W.
But ol' Spike thought number one was the best-looking, and ol' Togo said number four was his choice—
But just then something happened. First one cat and then another disappeared over the side of the fence.
And in no time, all that was left of the cat beauty contest was the three judges and Buzzy and me!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Exception to the Rule*

By THE HAGERS

MY BOILER SOME TIME IN THE NIGHT HAD SPRUNG A LEAK. IT WAS A SIGHT.
I TELEPHONED TIM CANVASBACK. "I'LL BE RIGHT THERE!" I HEARD HIM QUACK.
IN NO TIME, ON THE JOB WAS TIM. WHEN HE WAS THROUGH I SAID TO HIM,
"YOU'VE PROVED UNTRUE THE JEST THAT RULES THAT PLUMBERS NEVER BRING THEIR TOOLS."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Choosing

THE SAYING that history repeats itself may be questioned, as a whole, yet it is true that historic events or series of events embrace similar elements, for they are essentially an evidence of choices; that is, such events are the natural fruitage of men choosing either that which is good or its opposite.

During the recent weeks of successive crises and general uncertainty, when fears of war have dominated the news, occasionally there have appeared reports of some speaker or writer or group calling the people to prayer for peace. This is a hopeful sign, for it indicates some awakening to the need for choosing to utilize a power which has not been sufficiently sought or recognized.

Present fears, and the instinct to turn to prayer as a means of relief are somewhat analogous to the historical conditions of stress which confronted Jehoshaphat who, seeing what appeared to be the imminence of war and calamity, and no possible escape, chose to depend on God. It is recorded that when it was acknowledged that in Him alone is "power and might," and when the people began wholeheartedly to praise Him, the enemy began to destroy itself.

At the present hour when statesmen are earnestly seeking through justice and reason to find the solution for deeply difficult problems, any evidence of a repetition of that notable historic choice to seek unto the one source of wisdom and justice is heartening. For war will cease and true peace and reason reign, when men, in humility, choose to turn unreservedly to the infinite intelligence, the one certain source of wisdom, justice, and peace.

Spare the Rod, Spoil the Parent

WHEN father spanks Jimmy Four-Year-Old or Jenny Five-Year-Old to the accompaniment of "this hurts me more than it does you," the youngsters' skepticism is understandable. Children probably would be more in accord with Acting Governor Charles E. Loizeaux, of New Jersey, who suggests the possibility of spankings for parents. He told the State Juvenile Delinquency Commission that he believed "in many cases parents and not children should be punished."

Governor Loizeaux's approach to the problem of juvenile discipline and delinquency is similar to that of a New York social worker, Eleanor A. Campbell, who observed that "there are no problem children, only problem parents." And all the world knows that parental example is preferable to either precept or punishment. Good conduct of children evolves more from what they see in their elders, in the parental attitude toward them, and from home environment, atmosphere and encouragement than from disciplinary methods, however wise. In any event, there will be agreement with Governor Loizeaux when he says that "discipline should be in the home instead of correctional institutions."

Hegemony and High Heels

THE 300th anniversary of the birth of Louis XIV, the Roi Soleil, has not been celebrated in France with the splendor which that dazzling example of monarchy, the only Westerner, perhaps, who might have felt at home on the Peacock Throne, would have considered to be his due. Doubtless the famous French sense of logic had something to do with this. In England ardently Jacobite writers can be perfectly loyal to King George VI, but France, having expelled the Bourbons, greets their anniversaries with reserve.

Yet, at such a time as this, Louis XIV is worth a little remembrance, in other Continental countries even more than in France. He has been called the ablest man ever born on the steps of a throne, but this can be disputed. He has been credited with inventing the phrase, "L'état, c'est moi," but this has been denied. What cannot be either disputed or denied is that he worked nine hours a day, wore red high-heeled shoes to make himself seem taller, and complained that he never got really hot soup, because the distances in his palace of Versailles were so great.

These are not the currently important things about him. What is significant today is that he attempted to establish a hegemony in Europe. He had the best generals, the best army, and the ablest strategists of the day in his service. But he was ruined and destroyed by a coalition in which Great Britain joined. Napoleon tried to do the same thing, and failed, as he was bound to do, for a hegemony is what freedom-loving peoples of Europe have never been willing to endure.

Terms

WITH Europe's map being redrawn in an atmosphere which is not peaceful but yet is happily better than general war, the conditions for a lasting settlement have been stated:

> The treaties and agreements which bring the present crisis to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations involved . . . If the present crisis be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe.

Substitute the word "war" for the word "crisis" in two places and this statement reads exactly as President Wilson made it in January, 1917, two months before the United States entered the World War. In essence it fits the present situation, caused largely by failure to make peace on these terms in that other time when a warlike crisis had become war.

Any arrangement today may have to be supported by force—as apparently the Czechs are now mobilizing to support it—but it must be a peace worth guaranteeing. And it must be made not on a basis of fear and force, but of reason and justice.

Protecting the Primaries

WILL there be legislation for Federal regulation of primary elections in the United States? Such proposals almost certainly will receive prominent attention during the coming session of Congress. The Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee has stated that it will recommend application of the Corrupt Practices Act to primaries as well as general elections, and President Roosevelt has called into question the political morality of voters' flocking from one party into another to influence its nomination.

The matter of protection against too free and easy floating of voters into other people's primaries is susceptible of fairly easy solution by the States. Forty of the states that have direct primaries require some test of a voter's party affiliation. Some have hesitated to impose a party declaration lest it expose voters to pressure. But the so-called "open" primary permits invasions such as the alleged influx of Republican voters to defeat Senator James P. Pope in Idaho, or the "boring from within" strategy by which the Non-partisan League some years ago took over the Republican Party in North Dakota.

It is not fair, of course, for voters who will not in any event support the nominee, to thwart the nomination of a candidate really desired by his party. This can be prevented by requiring voters to declare their party preference at the time of registration and to record any change of affiliation before the date for filing of candidates in the primary.

But a more serious matter is the protection of primaries from unfair influence through patronage abuses or the expenditure of relief and social security funds for partisan purposes. Senator Morris Sheppard, chairman of the special Committee on Campaign Expenditures, said recently:

> It is an entirely new situation that confronts us. Government employees and those depending on the Government for their livelihood have come to constitute a larger and larger proportion of all the population. The Government and government officials have obtained more and more power to control elections.

Where two or three decades ago the concern was to prevent excessive expenditures of private funds to obtain nominations and elections, so that limits were put on these outlays in the Corrupt Practices Act, the worst scandals in current primary campaigns have had to do with the use of State or Federal funds or patronage—if anything, a worse offense. A Supreme Court decision in 1920 invalidated the attempt to make the Corrupt Practices Act apply to primaries as well as to general elections, but it is believed the Court now would approve it, particularly in view of the Seventeenth Amendment for direct election of United States Senators.

Certainly from a practical standpoint primaries and elections are all part of one process designed to select proper representatives in a republican form of government. If the prohibition of the use of Federal funds and patronage in political campaigns is not made a part of the Corrupt Practices Act, Senators Carl D. Hatch and David I. Walsh are determined to offer it as an amendment to every appropriation bill until it becomes established policy. This should certainly be carried out.

Then will remain the problem of preventing unscrupulous use of State funds and State patronage, through which a Federal officeholder might be put to unfair disadvantage by an aspiring Governor. It ought then to become the rule that the Senate would refuse to seat an individual who had been guilty of practices which would be a violation of Federal law if they involved Federal appointments or funds. This can be done under the provision of the Constitution that, "Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members."

Another Saga?

Book News of the Day

GALSWORTHY would have taken you to a Forsyte family party, introduced you to the possible score of family members present, and left it to your training in winning friends and influencing people to enable you to find your way among them name by name as the story unfolded. But Taylor Caldwell, making an apparent debut among novelists with a canvas as big as the Hondekoeter James Forsyte purchased to hang on his ill-fated stairwell wall, starts by offering a chart for the wanderer among the Bouchards and Barbours of DYNASTY OF DEATH (New York: Scribners. $2.75).

And well he might. For if the moving finger didn't slip, we counted as many characters in the cast as there are cards in a deck. But it is an inhospitable light that Mr. Caldwell thus hangs on the Barbours' and Bouchards' front doors. And it takes all the good writing of which Mr. Caldwell is capable—and that is a considerable amount—to rid the picture of this inhuman glow.

* * *

The chart is not the only inhuman glow about this book. The narrative is one of those family-style literary dishes that induce the appetite to grow as it feeds upon them, and Mr. Caldwell has counted on another phase of reader interest to strengthen the book's appeal: As the Whiteoaks moved against the substantial bucolic backdrop of Jalna, the families in "Dynasty of Death" play their human dramas against the sinister and sepulchral setting of the armaments industry.

This is one of those novels that were bound to come as a by-product of a better-informed public interest in munitioneering than existed in the days of the Forsytes or the Whiteoaks. It is a sugar coating—painstakingly and often artistically applied, but nevertheless a frosting—of the charges, facts, suspicions and confirmations that went into those serious studies of the munitions industry by Engelbrecht and Hanighen and Georges Seldes and Lehmann-Russbuldt and were later widely publicized by the famous Senate investigation in the United States and a Royal Commission's inquiry in Britain.

* * *

This is not the first novel inspired by the findings of these journalists and governmental investigators. Johan Bojer's "By Day and By Night" took the question of arms and the man who makes them into the searching light of penetrating fiction more than a year ago. But "Dynasty of Death" is that big effort someone was sure to make to interest readers who prefer eight hundred pages of fiction, fast or slow, to two hundred of well-paced information. C. W. M.

Another Instance of "Supply and Demand"

The Man Who Beat Barnum

ONCE upon a time two great circuses fought for leadership in that form of entertainment in the United States. The bigger of the two was owned by Phineas T. Barnum. The other, considerably smaller and much weaker financially, belonged to Cooper and Bailey, the ruling genius being a still very young Irish-American named James Anthony Bailey. There were other tented shows, but they all had a wholesome respect for the big Barnum outfit and kept out of its way.

That was a less polite era than the present, or, at any rate, one likes to suppose it was, and bill-posters of rival shows clashing in the same town generally fought it out. The knights of the paste can and long-handled brush were doughty fellows who considered the billing of a rival show a personal insult to be wiped out by their own paste brush, plus pugilistic prowess. To the winners went the spoils, in other words the hoardings, barn walls, and shop windows for the display of the lurid pictorial announcements. When a bill-posting crew struck a town already billed for another circus, they nonchalantly plastered over the "dates" of their rivals, replacing them with their own, and buried the streets and avenues, and contiguous territory with great streamers and banners reading, "Wait for the Big Show."

In young Jim Bailey, however, there was a strain of Celtic blood, and he deliberately and pluckily challenged the Barnum Circus, belligerently defying P. T. in his own territory. The sheer size of the latter's show, however, and lack of capital forced the smaller show back into the trenches very often. Then, one spring, in the Bailey circus menagerie, a baby elephant was born, and the smaller show went over the top. What Shirley Temple today is in the movie world, that baby elephant became to circus fans wherever it curled its tiny trunk. And, what was gall and wormwood to Barnum, everywhere his circus went that baby elephant was sure to go—either immediately before him, or right after him.

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Folks, old and young, saved their pennies to see the little chap, billed and starred like a grand opera prima donna. The older showman found audiences daily growing smaller. Young Bailey, on the other hand, was packing them in with his playful young pachyderm, performing to "straw" houses twice a day. In circus argot, "straw" is the equivalent of the theatrical S. R. O. sign. After the ushers have packed the eager crowds as tight as sardines on the bleachers, canvasmen laid down straw in front of the seats, thus making a front row. It is Valhalla for the youngsters.

Men of the circus make quick decisions; they have to. Bad weather, for instance, may hurt the box office of a theater, but only to a certain extent. A black, threatening cloud, however, may, and not infrequently does, cause a circus owner to send home thousands of good dollars—often to the angry disappointment of uncomprehending crowds that seldom realize the circus man has struck his tents and pocketed a large loss rather than run the risk of hurting them. Again, the circus man may find himself in a territory where floods or epidemics are keeping people home. The temptation to crawl on from day to day, pluckily fighting the elements, or other causes beyond his control, in order to keep faith with his "dates," may be great. Generally it is wiser to leave that section. In such case he may and does have to make a quick switch into another territory, which involves a super amount of work, worry and expense.

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In this instance Barnum made his quick decision. He sent a telegram to his younger rival offering him $100,000 for the baby elephant. One hundred thousand dollars is a lot of money. It was more in those days. It was a lot of money to young Bailey, on whose show were plastered a good many mortgages. He also made his quick decision. Instead of accepting the tempting financial offer, he refused it. And he spent the money he didn't get from Barnum on a huge, forty-sheet poster. It pictured no clowns, featured no elephant. Instead, in great letters it bore a facsimile of Barnum's offer, with the added words, "This is what Barnum thinks of Cooper and Bailey's baby elephant." Again Phineas T. Barnum made his quick decision. He offered young Jim Bailey a co-partnership in his own circus, and thereafter the peoples of two continents, from the Golden Gate to the Caspian Sea, read in half a hundred languages the magic words, "The Greatest Show on Earth," flanked on either side by the portraits of two men, something in the manner of the immortal Smith Brothers of cough-drop fame. Thus must the name of James A. Bailey go down to posterity as the man who beat Barnum W. R. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Why Impose a Handicap?

By Frank L. Perrin

HARDLY more than passing interest was aroused a day or two ago in what, as thought again and again recurs to it, seems to demand considered analysis. A man of wide affairs and unusual opportunities for observation, an educator who for years has estimated the progress or lack of progress of young men and women in college and in post-graduate schools, reverts to what many of us had hoped was an exploded theory. In response to an inquiry in respect to character and attainments of a former student, the preceptor expressed the view that if the young man had been fortunate enough to have been born poor, instead of wealthy, his chances of success would have been excellent. By inference and inescapable indirection, the opinion held was that the poor boy or poor girl, compelled to struggle if an education is received, becomes a more useful citizen, a more capable worker, than the boy or girl for whom everything is provided.

It would be tremendously helpful and encouraging if this theory so profoundly expressed, this handicap so generously and so generally imposed, could be disproved or effectively removed. Many of us who pause to give serious thought to the matter have already come some distance along the interesting road traveled by the learned professor. Perhaps we have not made charts and set down figures. But there have been interesting and illuminating opportunities to indulge in the study of individual cases. And so, it may be, we have concluded that it is unwise and unsafe to set down, in respect to individuals, any arbitrary rule by which the one can progress, or by which, even by the law of averages, one must fail.

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Giving expression to the belief in an inherited handicap or one believed to have been imposed by environment or propinquity, would operate to re-establish what we all have hoped was the exploded theory so long popular in respect to "ministers' sons." They, according to a prevalent popular belief, were more seriously handicapped than were the sons of the poor. And yet it can be made to appear, as the fact is, that a vast majority of the sons of preachers have become teachers or preachers. Some have, indeed, become the presidents of colleges and universities, successful authors, businessmen, legislators, lawyers or judges.

One, not the son of a preacher, but a tolerably successful professional gentleman, in discussing the main thesis proposed by the gratuitous remark of the preceptor referred to, recalled the persuasive and convincing fact that he, like most of the neighbor boys of his youth, was born without the supposed handicap of wealth or wealthy parents. But he is not egotistical enough to agree to the assumption that he had been moderately successful and reasonably happy either because of this or in spite of it.

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Discovering that his reasonable viewpoint was not controverted, this friend recalled the equally interesting fact that not all young men and boys of his generation, confronted by the same economic conditions and limitations, attained even reasonable success in their undertakings. Poverty was not a liquid or available asset in and of itself. But amongst the youth of that period there were those who, according to prevailing standards, were rich in that they were the sons of wealthy families. No, the rule of opposites did not work. The average of successes and failures, roughly estimated, was the same, virtually, in both cases. Wealth was neither an asset nor a handicap.

Except in families where the acquisition of great wealth marks an era or a high point in the experience of those who come suddenly to possess it, the average boys and girls hardly come to a realization of the parents' economic status or condition until they reach their 'teens.

If reasonably and carefully sheltered and protected, unless actual want exists and persists, the poor boy, so-called, does not know that he is poor, and the rich boy, if his parents are wise, does not realize that he is rich, until the foundation of character has been definitely laid. Environment, as it affects lack or riches, means little or nothing to him.

Let us see to it that we do not impose these traditional handicaps upon the youth of today. Your experiences, and mine, have taught us that they are without basis or truth.

The Wide Horizon

Waste or Restoration?

By Harry V. Roff

"DEER around here? Plenty. Seven went across my far-field yesterday." My cousin pointed down the hill toward Lake Keuka shimmering in the moonlight. "There's block salt for cows in a pasture on the next farm. I figure that attracts them, though over in South Pulteney the deer are in greater numbers."

And that morning, an old friend had said to me: "I saw a big red fox cross your yard last week."

As I look across land on the old home place where Concords, Niagaras, Catawbas, Delawares, Agawams, Salems, Dianas, Isabellas, and several other grapes used to flourish and see thriving locust, maple, poplar, pine, elm, oak, and sumach, I am not surprised that deer should again inhabit the home country of Red Jacket and his Senecas and of the earlier Algonquins. Our hillside is duplicated by many other slopes between the gullies whose streams flow into Lake Keuka. Lands of drained fertility are returning to old duties, preparing themselves for further gifts to man.

Our hillside's interlude of cultivation began a century ago with wheat farming in the clearings, the golden grain being shipped to New York City on canal boats that came from the Erie Canal via the canal that then connected Lake Keuka with the larger Seneca. An elevator on our point cared for a wide countryside's production.

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When vineyards of southern France inspired American attempt to raise their delicious grapes, Lake Keuka was adjudged to have surrounding lands particularly adapted for the experiment. My grandfather was one of the early pioneers in Western New York grape culture and his initial acre and a half of Catawbas and Isabellas led to a vineyard of twenty-five acres. Wheat growing continued on the level lands high above Lake Keuka while vines crept along wires on the first slopes.

There is something about grapes that seems to require that their vines must grow in the proximity of water if the fruit is to have the best flavor—or, perhaps, hillside soil has an important part in the alloy of sugar and acids. Anyhow, Lake Keuka's first-slope grapes—particularly those grown on clay knolls near the water—became renowned in the markets of the East, selling for prices that made their production on artificially fertilized inclines pay.

When the base of the slope on which my grandfather set out his first vineyard was cut away to make room for our barn—sheltered room—someone dug up an ancient Algonquin pestle. I give it this origin on the authority of a state expert on Indian archaeology who examined this perfect specimen of an Indian rolling pin.

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Before me is this treasured possession lost by some Algonquin, perhaps long before the discovery of America by Europeans. I think of the arrowheads of gray or pinkish flint, the stones used to dress deer hides, pieces of Indian crockery, and other relics I picked up when a youth. Then I glance without at the young trees which dot the hillsides and, somehow, I sort of feel glad that Nature is recarpeting these first slopes in the way that the Algonquins and the later Senecas knew and loved them. "Deer around here? Plenty." I get a thrill out of the information. Years of city life have given me a hunger for the peace and beauty of woods and their furred and feathered life.

That fine old pestle is pretty heavy to handle. I am glad for the progress which has made living less crude and onerous—for all the discoveries that have promoted culture and blessed man. Yes, very glad that we do not live as Algonquins. But I am also thankful to see those hillsides dressing naturally to protect the watershed, provide wood and lumber, give appealing homes to song birds, partridge, pheasant, deer, rabbits, woodchucks, et cetera, and delight those of tomorrow who have my homely love for the unspoiled outdoors. What I am looking at is not waste; it is restoration. I guess I will go to this nursery of the wild and enrich it by planting some walnuts, butternuts, and hickorynuts. Why leave this opportunity to bless tomorrow to haphazard mistakes of the squirrels?

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

1938 and 1940?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Scene: A little grocery store 'across the railroad tracks" in Emporia, Kansas.

Characters: William Allen White, Clarence the grocer, your unobserved reporter.

Grocer: Mr. White, I've been wanting to see you for quite a while.

Mr. White: That so Clarence? What's on your mind?

Grocer: Well, you know, Father was a Republican and I always was, but two years ago I slipped.

Mr. White: That so, Clarence? Tsk, tsk!

Grocer: But I want to tell you that I never will again. No, sir. I've learned my lesson. Father was right. I'll always vote the Republican ticket from now on.

Note: The "little man's" drift to the New Deal was perhaps the decisive factor in 1932 and 1936. There were millions of him. Little man, what now?

UNOBSERVED REPORTER

Emporia, Kan.